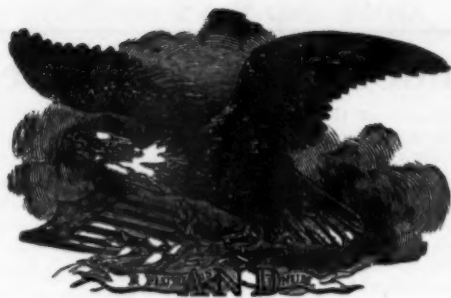


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The War Program

ENCIRCLEMENT OF JAPAN

THE dreaded encirclement which Japan, like Germany, always has apprehended, is in process of completion. The latest step in this American strategy is revealed by a Navy Department communique regarding Japanese bombardment of the base we had established upon Funafuti of the Ellice Group. The ring being drawn around the enemy Empire begins at Dutch Harbor and the Andreanoff Group of the Aleutians, passes through Midway and the Hawaiian Islands, thence toward the south via Canton and Enderbury Islands, Ellice, Samoan and Fiji Islands, and then toward the west via the New Hebrides, Guadalcanal in the Solomons, and New Caledonia. Another arc of the ring is furnished by the eastern tip of New Guinea and Australia, and its western arc is furnished by China and Burma. There are other points in the Pacific which we occupy but which as yet are withheld from public reference. Thus the only outlets remaining to Japan are Russia in the north and the seas opening into the Indian Ocean, and, except for the occupied areas, the former nation alone is available for the supply to our enemy of needed strategic materials, and its capacity therefor is limited by its own requirements for operations against Germany.

Before Japan attacked our Fleet at Pearl Harbor, her military and naval experts constantly complained at the then existing encirclement of their country. They pointed out that Russia was their certain enemy, that they were at war with China, that England threatened them from Hong Kong, Singapore, Burma and India, that Dutch possession of the East Indies was a serious menace, and that on their east was the powerful United States, with sovereignty over the Philippines, in occupation of Guam, hastily preparing to build bases in the Aleutians, and holding its entire fleet at the strategic Hawaiian Islands. Now, the Japanese find us and the British and Dutch ousted from the Far East and themselves in possession of those rich territories, but they see, also, the development of bases by us which more than ever threaten their existence. They know that as a result of what has been done in seventeen months of war, we have established bases in close proximity to those they had located in the Mandated Islands or have prepared in conquered islands, and have taken similar action in the Aleutians. In short, they see our creation of three routes to their homeland, one from the Aleutians, one from the Hawaiian Islands via the Mandates, and one from the Solomons, New Guinea, and Australia. Which one we will follow when we make our main thrust undoubtedly is a matter of serious study by their Board of strategists. They know that while it may not seem to the average layman that we have engaged in an offensive, we have, in fact, done so through the establishment of bases from which our air, surface ships

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General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, pays tribute at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Easter Sunrise services Sunday, 25 April, at Arlington National Cemetery.

Harris & Ewing Photo

Navy's Secret Ships

In order to construct a billion dollars worth of a type of vessel "of a most urgent character," construction of escort vessels was temporarily delayed. Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal informed the Senate National Defense Investigating Committee this week.

The nature of the construction was not disclosed by Mr. Forrestal who stated that he could amplify his remarks only behind closed doors.

The Under Secretary's revelation was made as he discussed generally reasons for the Navy's opposition to issuance of any directives that production of synthetic rubber should have right of way over programs.

Pointing out that the Navy realized that certain parts of the civilian economy must be maintained, Mr. Forrestal stated, "The Navy is at least as conscious as anybody else, and possibly a little more so, of the necessity of balance in the program."

"The reason is this," he continued. "The Navy itself has many programs going forward simultaneously, and in order to fight a successful war these efforts must be prosecuted vigorously as a whole. There is a great temptation even within the Navy to lift out one particular segment of a program, letting it over-ride everything else to meet an immediate emergency. But an examination of this method very soon convinced the Navy that it is an unsound procedure."

He cited the aircraft carrier program, which was pushed at all possible speed, but not "at too great sacrifice of other parts of the program."

He continued: "It would have been a popular thing at that moment, I believe, if the Navy had said that it was going to defer work on its battleships. Such a decision would have been fatal. The fate of Guadalcanal and the many thousands of gallant Americans on that bloody contested jungle would, in my opinion, have

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Women's Grades Allotments

The War Department has authorized new allotments of grades for Army nurses and for members of the new Dietitians and Physical Therapy Aides' Corps.

Recent legislation increased the number of nurse grades from four to six, and authorized the two new corps, each of which is permitted officers in rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, with a major as director of Dietitians and a major as director of Physical Therapy Aides.

As a result of that legislation, the following new allotments of grades are being made:

Headquarters

Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, and assistants—12 officers; 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 4 captains, 4 first lieutenants.

Director of dietitians—3 officers; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant.

Director of physical therapy aides—3 officers; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant.

Asst. Supt., ANC, headquarters, service command (except Northwest Service Command and Military District of Washington)—3 officers; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant.

Asst. Supt., ANC, Army Air Forces headquarters—nine officers; 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 5 first lieutenants.

Director, ANC, of major theater of operations as determined by the Surgeon General on the basis of medical requirements—4 officers; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant.

Director, ANC, of a sector of a major theater of operations or of a minor theater of operations—3 officers; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant.

Asst. Supt., ANC, of a general hospital of 2,000 beds or more, which also functions as a school—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 captain, 7 first lieutenants. (Whether any majors or second lieutenants will be assigned and whether additional captains and first lieutenants will be authorized will depend upon the number by which the beds exceed 2,000. The asst. supt., Walter Reed General Hospital, also serves as asst. supt. for the Military District of Washington.)

Asst. Supt., ANC, of a station hospital of (Please turn to Back Page)

President and War Sec. Laud Service Progress

The President of the United States and the Secretary of War returned to Washington this week after tours of inspection of service posts and reported that they were well pleased with their observations.

President Roosevelt, who visited the Naval Air Station at Corpus Christi, Tex., and the Marine Corps at Parris Island, S. C., as well as a number of Army posts, told his press conference Thursday upon his return that he was much impressed by his trip.

In comparison with his inspection of last September, the President said, the camps he had seen on this trip have convinced him that the Army is now over its growing pains and about grown up. He commented on the inevitable confusion that accompanies the hasty recruitment of a large army which has to be sheltered, fed, and supplied. He noted that a special Army board has made an investigation of camp feeding practices, as the result of which, reforms have been instituted which will save the government many millions of dollars.

His statement that the Army has about grown up invoked an inquiry from one reporter who wanted to know if that meant the expansion is about over. The President replied that it is not, adding that as far as officials know an Army of 8,200,000 is still required for victory.

Earlier, while he was at Ft. Riley, Kans., the President stated that he thought he detected the same kind of improvement in troops that had gone to North Africa and the South Atlantic and he expressed a hope that the men at Ft. Riley would get into the fight "because we've made a good beginning in many parts of the world."

The Commander-in-Chief remarked that today the Army "is a happy Army and, therefore, an efficient Army."

Included among those accompanying the President on his tour were Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his military aide; Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy and personal physician to the President; Maj. Harry Hooker, an old friend of the President; Lt. George Fox, assistant to Admiral McIntire, and Mr. Marvin H. McIntire, Presidential Secretary.

The President also stated that he thought the camps and industrial plants ought to be put to good use in the post-war era, perhaps by requiring that the youth of America give a year's service to their country. Such a program as may be developed, he said, would be only partly military.

In the course of a Press conference on 29 April, the Secretary of War, announced that he had just returned from a personal reconnaissance that carried him 6,000 miles through the South and West. His stated purpose was to inspect the troops, their training, and their equipment. The trip took him to Forts Knox, Hood, and Bliss, and then to the desert-training center in Southern California. Leaving there he went to the Navy Base at San Diego where there are two army AA training centers. On the return trip he

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Editors Enthusiastically Endorse Using Women Doctors in Army, Navy

WELLNIGH unanimous was the nation's editors' endorsement of the recently signed bill to authorize appointment of women doctors in the Army and Navy. Typical of the comments of the press on the passage of the bill were the following:

"When doctors are needed desperately for the armed services," states the New York *Herald Tribune*, "it is absurd to turn down well qualified women. . . Skill and ability, not sex, are the only admissible criteria for war service such as that of the Medical Corps."

Comments the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, "Since women nurses are being used by the thousands, and every service has its auxiliary, no reasonable argument can be advanced for maintaining the barriers which prevent the women physicians and surgeons from contributing their skill to the service. There are several thousand women doctors in the United States."

"The argument against the bill that most women in the profession are gynecologists or obstetricians is faulty in two respects," say the Washington, D. C., *Post*. "First, there are many women skilled in all the fields for which military doctors are needed in the camps or at the front. Further, both the Army and Navy have obligations to give medical care to the dependents of men and women in the service. If it seems desirable not to send women to points of military action, they could relieve male doctors on dispensary duty and in camps in the States."

Earlier the Pittsburgh, Pa., *Press* stated, "This bill will not alleviate the shortage. But it will help make a better use of the medical talent now available. The sex of a physician has nothing to do with his or her ability. Congress should remove the present discrimination."

In similar vein, the St. Louis, Mo., *Post-Dispatch* comments, "After all, women are giving splendid service as nurses in all branches of the service. Many women doctors are eager to serve, and places could certainly be found for them both overseas and at home. Passage of the bill by Congress will be a material help in meeting the nation's shortage of physicians."

"It would be extremely short-sighted, as well as old-fashioned, not to permit women doctors to contribute their highest skill to the war effort when that skill is so urgently needed," declares the Dayton, O., *Herald*.

States the Albany, N. Y., *Knickerbocker News*, "There is no good argument against" the bill "and many sound ones to support adoption."

"Conservative military opinion," says the Philadelphia, Pa., *Evening Bulletin*, "is that women doctors in the Army and Navy will not see much overseas or shipboard service. There will be a lot of work for them in the numerous induction centers, camps and training schools for WAACS, WAVES and other women in uniform. By taking over this work they will be relieving skilled men for more arduous and dangerous medical duties."

"And they are needed!" states the Boston, Mass., *Herald*, of women doctors. "Both services have indicated that they can use about ten times as many as will be available. The Navy wants 600 immediately. Those who are qualified and within the age limits and who can be spared from essential civilian work should respond. In the last war, and up to the present in this, women doctors have served with the armed forces only as contract surgeons, without the many benefits enjoyed by the men. Now, in base hospitals throughout the country and abroad, with the WAVES and the WAACS, as surgeons, psychiatrists, anaesthetists, radiologists, etc., they will be full-fledged."

Comments the Philadelphia, Pa., *Record*, "There was, of course, no good reason why the armed services should not enlist women doctors, as they called for nurses long ago. Canada, Britain, Russia and China all have them. (A niece of Secretary of War Stimson is a major in the British Army Medical Corps.)"

Almost identical was the opinion of the Milwaukee, Wis., *Journal* that: "There is no reason, except the inclination to follow outmoded regulations, why women physicians should not serve in the Army and Navy hospitals. Many of them are as well trained as men and their professional experience will enable them to adopt the correct attitude the same as men. In fact, they may have considerable to contribute that is new. Women generally do."

"Women nurses, without full recognition, have long been in the Army and Navy, but the door has been barred to women doctors," states the Raleigh, N. C., *News-Observer*, pointing out that the new act "was a logical step."

Suggests Woodring for President

The *Olathe Mirror*, of Johnson County, Kans., has made the editorial suggestion that "the logical way to group the conservatives under one banner would be to nominate as the Republican candidate for president, a distinguished democrat, well known to the public" and urged that former Secretary of War Harry Woodring be so selected. Mr. Woodring, the paper said, "made Kansas an excellent governor; as Secretary of War he made an outstanding record under trying conditions. He also held and still holds the respect and confidence of the Army Staff."

In reply, Mr. Woodring said: "We must not permit another election—the election of 1944—to be interpreted as another mandate for absolute and complete control of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government by the President; nor as a mandate to continue the planned program of making over our own American and volunteering counsel and advice to all other peoples and nations of the world on the kind of government they choose."

"If our 150 years of successful democracy is to survive we must repudiate the trend toward the supremacy of the State. We must repudiate these many present day political and economic ideas so widely propagated as ideals, which are, in fact, the very doctrines from which foreign tyrannies have sprung; the very ideologies we now are at war to destroy."

As to his own nomination Mr. Woodring said: "As to the *Mirror's* suggestion that I be chosen as the coalition candidate will say that in my opinion there are many outstanding, able and well-known democrats who meet all of the requirements set out in the editorial. This being true, the first task should be the forming of the coalition. When that is accomplished there will be time and wisdom enough to give serious consideration to the selection of a candidate."

Fly Fighters across Ocean

Joining the aerial procession of the bombers and cargo airplanes across the high seas to combat theaters around the world, Lockheed Lightning P-38 fighters now are going to war under their own power, releasing shipping space required for other cargo.

Long range ocean flights by the single seater fighters are made possible by the use of streamlined, laminar flow releasable tanks hung from special fittings under the wings. Since the first transatlantic ferry flight by fighter aircraft, in which scores of Lightnings crossed in a mass flight by a secret route, regular Lightning ferrying operations have been established across the South Atlantic to the Tunisian front and other battle areas.

Agree on Shipping Losses

After first declaring the report of the Senate National Defense Investigating Committee that shipping losses among the allies in 1942 had exceeded new construction was "very seriously off," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox later this week stated that the figures of the Truman Committee and of the Navy were in substantial agreement and that the allies had lost a million more tons of ships in 1942 than were built.

The Truman Committee had declared (ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 24 April) that the submarine losses in 1942 had averaged a million tons a month and exceeded the aggregate of new construction by the United States and Great Britain.

The Navy first declared that the sinkings were expressed in gross tons and construction in deadweight tons, but the committee stated that their computations for both sinkings and construction were in deadweight tons. If the Navy's original contention had been correct, the loss record would have been even higher since a deadweight ton is one and a half times a gross ton.

The later statement by the Navy follows:

"At a conference between Senator Brewster of the Truman Committee and the Secretary of the Navy, a number of factors in the confusing situation concerning submarine losses were cleared up. Stated in terms of gross tonnage and including all losses of Allied ships, however their loss may have been caused, there is no great difference in the Navy and the Committee figures for 1942, the net loss in gross tons being in the neighborhood of something over a million tons. These figures, however, do not include new construction by all of the Allied Nations and do include all losses—not losses from submarine operations alone. Records kept since war began in 1939 show that submarines alone account for slightly over 50% of all merchant vessels sunk by both sides."

In clarification of the statement, it should be pointed out that the Truman Committee did say the losses were due to submarines, whereas the statement points out that slightly over half of the losses were caused by this weapon. The Navy statement asserts that new construction does "not include new construction by all of the Allied Nations." In the Truman report, the comparison was only of British and American construction with allied losses. The Navy added Canadian construction to get its net loss of a million tons.

Elected Vestryman

Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., chief of staff to the Commander-in-Chief

of the Army and Navy, this week was elected a vestryman of St. Thomas Church, Washington, D. C.

Gen. McCoy Honored

The twenty-third Annual Dinner of the New York Society Military and Naval Officers World Wars, held at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton on 28 April, was made the occasion for the presentation of the War Governor's Perpetual Membership Award to Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA-Ret.

Lt. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., made the presentation address after which the Award was bestowed upon General McCoy by Maj. Gen. George Albert Wingate, President.

The formal speaker of the evening was Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, USA, Superintendent, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., who was presented to the Society by Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, USA-Ret.

Among the guests were also Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, Commanding Eastern Defense Command and First Army; Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, Commanding Eastern Sea Frontier; Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, USA, Commanding Second Service Command; Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, USA-Ret.; Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, USA, Executive Director, Army Emergency Relief; Brig. Gen. George A. Herbst, The Chief of Staff, New York Guard.

Praises Army College Program

Northfield, Vt.—"Never in the history of education has a course of study been so carefully prepared by such distinguished specialists as the specialized training program now required by the American army in the country's colleges." This statement was made by President John M. Thomas of Norwich University, Vermont's military college where 600 air corps students now are taking academic courses taught by Norwich faculty members.

Next month 200 more soldiers will arrive. They will be army engineer candidates who will study at Norwich for 38 weeks before moving into more advanced training. The Norwich president contends that there has never been a course of study for college students designed more carefully and wisely to meet the national needs at a particular time.

USS Ranger Safe

In reply to Nazi claims this week that the Aircraft Carrier USS Ranger had been sunk by a German submarine, the Navy stated that "Neither the Ranger nor any other United States carrier has been sunk or damaged in any ocean."

Honorary Degrees

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, USA, Chief of the Army Service Forces, and Capt. Ralph Chandler Parker, USN, commandant of the Naval Training station at Princeton, were awarded honorary degrees of Doctor of Law by the Union College at its 148th annual commencement 26 April at Schenectady, N. Y. President Dixon Ryan Fox made the presentation.

The citation to General Somervell described him as "Dynamite in a Tiffany Box." Captain Parker, a grandson of Admiral Ralph Chandler, was characterized as "an analyst and exponent of leadership."

Negroes in Navy

War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt declared this week that a satisfactory schedule of Navy induction of Negroes has been worked out, to bring the percentage of Negroes in the Navy up to their proportion of the population—approximately 10 per cent. This will involve an increase in the number called, probably starting in May, Chairman McNutt said at a press conference.

The Manpower Commission has attempted to balance the percentage of Negroes throughout the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, he said.

Aviation Supply Officers' School

The first class of 25 officers is now attending the new Aviation Supply Officers' School at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. These men all graduates of the Navy Supply Corps School, Harvard School of Business Administration, are receiving an intensive one-month course in special aviation supply problems.

Praises Troop Carrier Command

General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, sent congratulations last night, 30 April, to the officers and men of the Troop Carrier Command throughout the world on the command's first birthday.

No Decision On Surgeon General

When asked at his Thursday Press conference as to the probable successor to Surgeon General Magee of the Army, whose four-year tour expires 1 June, the Secretary of War replied that there has been no announcement along this line and that he did not care to make an announcement at this time.

BUY WAR BONDS!

The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

and submarines can operate. They know, further, that those bases enable better protection of our convoys to Australia, and that they will be useful in detecting any force attempting to pass through our lines for the invasion of the United States. That they will endeavor to rectify this perilous situation by attack we may fully expect.

The possession of the bases means also that we are in a position, or are fast becoming so, to abandon the defensive and engage in the offensive. The quickness with which we embark upon the latter necessarily depends upon the size of the personnel and the quantity of material we have in the Pacific. In this connection, it is encouraging that Vice Chairman Batt of the War Production Board, in charge of airplane manufacture states that 100,000 planes will be delivered to the Army and Navy this year, and that aircraft carriers are being commissioned in larger numbers than is known. Probably because of the fairer picture we can visualize is the reason for the recent conference with the Chief of Staff and the Chief of the Air Force of General MacArthur's command, and for the conferences now in progress in Washington between General Stilwell and Air General Chennault, of the Chinese theatre. Out of these conferences unquestionably will develop plans which will be coordinated in our offensive operations.

Meanwhile, as was to have been expected in war, and without an understanding of what has been and is being done, a strong demand for immediate action in the Pacific has developed. There is no doubt of the concern of the American people with the failure to provide General MacArthur with adequate strength, and with the delay in ousting the Japanese from Kiska and Attu on the Aleutian Archipelago. This concern was expressed by Senator Chandler, of Kentucky, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Military Committee, which investigated the Alaskan and Aleutian situations last summer. A confidential report was made by that subcommittee to the President and his staff nine months ago, and urgent recommendations submitted for the immediate reoccupation of Kiska and Attu. Senator Chandler and his associates were not satisfied with the results of their representations. This is evident from a broadcast the Senator made this week.

From a military point of view, the Senator said in an address over the Blue network, there are two important war sectors in the Pacific. One is the heavy Japanese concentration north of Australia, which has produced a direct threat to that continent. The other is the continued presence of the Japanese on the Islands of Kiska and Attu in the Aleutian chain.

In four months after Pearl Harbor, Senator Chandler pointed out, the Japanese have acquired the most compact "and perhaps the wealthiest economical empire the world has ever seen."

"In Malaya, they gained an annual output of 480,000 metric tons of rubber, 80,000 tons of tin, and 1,250,000 tons of iron ore, and in the Netherlands East Indies and Borneo they acquired an annual output of 7,500,000 tons of petro-

leum and 500,000 tons of rubber," he said. "Instead of being a blockaded country without resources, Japan now possesses abundant resources and is imposing a blockade upon the United Nations."

When the President ordered General MacArthur from the Philippines to Australia, he continued, it was the general understanding that the latter would organize at the earliest possible moment an offensive from Australia as a base with the retaking of the Philippines as its objective.

"It is cruel enough not to supply him with sufficient planes to make an offensive against the Japs in the South Pacific, but it is suicide and tragic to speculate on the safety and security of the Australian Commonwealth by failing to give him adequate air power to prevent a threatened invasion of the Commonwealth of Australia," he declared.

Pointing out that plane production in the United States has recently improved greatly, Senator Chandler urged the shipment of more planes to China and Australia, expressing the view that China may not be able to stay in the war another year or two years "unless more help goes to her soon."

"Our strategy must be revised in the light of the present world situation," he said. "Our slogan must not only be to beat Hitler first, but it must be beat Hitler and beat Japan and strike either or both of them wherever and whenever it seems best in order adequately to secure the people of the United States from destruction."

Turning to the position in the North Pacific, Senator Chandler stressed the dangers of continued occupation by the Japanese of their footholds in the Aleutians. On September 1, 1942, the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee, in a report to the President, warned that the Japs were rapidly fortifying the island of Kiska and that the longer offensive action was delayed, the more difficult it would be to dislodge the enemy.

"During the eight months which have elapsed, for some reason—I know not why—we have not been able to dislodge the Japanese from Kiska," he said. "They are still there. So long as they remain there, they are a menace to all the people of the United States. The failure to dislodge them has made the job harder. The Japs have dug in."

Every American, he continued, should realize the gravity of the situation. "I am deeply concerned over this situation and am anxious that the officials of the Government and our military men realize fully the importance of the war in the Pacific," he declared.

"I fear that they do not at present realize its seriousness. They have never counted it a major war in my opinion and we shall never succeed in overcoming this frightful enemy until we take into account the fact that he is a powerful, resourceful and relentless foe."

All Units in Papua Cited

The War Department announced this week the citation in General Orders of all units of the Army Ground Forces, Air Forces, and Service Forces which took part in the fighting on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea from 23 July 1942 to 23 January 1943.

The citation follows: "The Papuan Forces, United States Army, Southwest Pacific Area, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period July 23, 1942, to January 23, 1943. When a bold and aggressive enemy invaded Papua in strength, the combined action of ground and air units of these forces, in association with Allied units, checked the hostile advance, drove the enemy back to the sea coast and in a series of actions against a highly organized defensive zone utterly destroyed him. Ground combat forces, operating over roadless jungle-covered mountains and swamps, demonstrated their courage and resourcefulness in closing with an enemy who took every advantage of the nearly impassable terrain. Air forces, by repeatedly attacking the enemy ground forces and installations, by destroying his convoys attempting reinforcement and supply, and by transporting ground forces and supplies to areas for which land routes were non-existent and sea routes slow and hazardous, made possible the success of the ground operations. Service units, operating far forward of their normal positions and at times in advance of ground com-

bat elements, built landing fields in the jungle, established and operated supply points and provided for the hospitalization and evacuation of the wounded and sick. The courage, spirit and devotion to duty of all elements of the command made possible the complete victory attained."

State Income Taxes

Additional replies received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its survey of state governments to determine the status of service personnel in the matter of liability for state income taxes were received this week as follows:

Massachusetts—"The Massachusetts income tax law while collected by the state is distributed so far as the proceeds are concerned to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Every inhabitant of Massachusetts is liable to this tax. . . . So far as men in the service are concerned, every consideration is being given. There will be no penalty for late filing of returns, and as to the payment of the taxes, every effort will be made, both now and after the war, to make it easy for the men in the service. There can be no blanket regulation made because cases differ and therefore each individual case is being considered, exactly as the man in the service wants and what he wishes to have applied is being applied as the facts are unfolded. Massachusetts will take full and complete care of all men in the service who may be troubled because of any tax requirements both in respect to filing and in respect to payment."—*Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.*

Mississippi—"They are not exempt from income tax in the State of Mississippi. However, our income tax is very low. . . . I expect to recommend full exemption for soldiers and sailors at the next session."—*Paul B. Johnson, Governor.*

New Hampshire—"The only tax which we have is that on income from interest and dividends. There are no special exemptions on this tax."—*Robert O. Blood, Governor.*

North Carolina—"The recent General Assembly has exempted all proceeds paid members of the armed forces by the United States Government for personal services from the North Carolina income taxes for the duration of the war. This law is retroactive as to all incomes received from the Government since 1 January 1942. Likewise, all the proceeds of all policies of insurance that may be paid by the U. S. Government or any agency thereafter to the estate, beneficiary or beneficiaries of any person who has served in the armed forces of the United States or the Merchant Marine is exempted from State income taxes provided the proceeds do not exceed \$10,000.00."—*Allston Stubbs, Private Secretary to Governor J. Melville Broughton.*

South Dakota—"Our Constitution prevents the Legislature from releasing any obligation once accrued to the state. Therefore, we could not exempt soldiers and sailors from the 1942 income tax. However, we repealed completely the state income tax and so soldiers and sailors will, of course, be free from any 1943 state income tax."—*M. Q. Sharpe, Governor.*

Tennessee—"Tennessee has never levied a tax on salaries or other income from personal services but does have in effect a tax on the income from certain stocks and bonds; the General Assembly has not relieved members of the Armed Forces from the payment of this tax."—*George F. McCutless, Commissioner.*

Vermont—"The legislature of the State of Vermont did nothing in regard to income taxes and did nothing with respect to exempting service men. Our legislature adjourned on 26 March and unless convened in special session will not be in session again until January 1945."—*Erwin M. Harvey, Commissioner of Taxes.*

Virginia—"Under legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 1942, pay and allowances received from the United States for active service in such forces in the taxable or income years 1942 and 1943 (tax assessment years 1943 and 1944) to an amount not exceeding \$500 in either such year is not includible in gross income, but any amount so received in excess of \$500 in either such year is includible in gross income to the extent of such excess. The Virginia General Assembly will not again meet until January 1944."—*C. H. Morrisett, State Tax Commissioner.*

Wisconsin—"The Wisconsin legislature has enacted legislation exempting from taxation of income received from the United States for service as a member of the armed forces." The act exempts "all income received during the year 1942 and subsequent thereto from the United States for service as a member of the armed forces thereof including members of Women's Auxiliary organizations created by Congress. This paragraph shall be effective for the duration of the present war plus 6 months after the termination thereof as determined by the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States."—*Roy L. Brecke, Secretary to Acting Governor Walter S. Goodland.*

BUY WAR BONDS!

Gen. McNair Wounded

Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, Commander of the Army Ground Forces, United States Army, was wounded on the Tunisian front on Friday, 23 April, the War Department announced.

Lieutenant General Ben Lear, Commander of the Second Army, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., was immediately ordered to Washington, D. C., to take temporary command of the Army Ground Forces.

The reports indicate that General McNair was severely but not critically injured. General McNair was at a forward observation post in northern Tunisia observing the attack on enemy positions by elements of an American division. This post came under heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire. The General was struck by shell fragments, one of which penetrated his helmet and inflicted a scalp wound, and another caused a severe wound on the shoulder. The steel helmet that he was wearing undoubtedly saved his life.

General Eisenhower reports that General McNair will be evacuated from the front within the next day or two and probably will return to the United States in the near future for further treatment.

General Lear, who assumed temporary command of the Army Ground Forces on 26 April, made the following statement upon arrival at the Army War College from his Second Army headquarters:

"I am most happy that the injuries to Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair will not be permanently disabling. During my time at headquarters, Army Ground Forces, replacing General McNair temporarily, I will carry out his present policies. I join the officers and men of the Army Ground Forces in thankful relief at learning that so able a leader will speedily be returned to us."

Action on Legislation

S. 414. Authorizing the President to reappoint Thaddeus C. Knight, formerly Quartermaster Corps, USA, with the same longevity and rank on both the relative and promotion lists as he would have attained had he not been separated from the service. Passed by Senate.

H. J. Res. 115. Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for fiscal year 1943. Passed by Senate. To conference.

S. 899. To provide for prompter payment of damage claims due to action of American armed forces in foreign countries. Signed by President.

Allowances for Midshipmen

Pointing out that often midshipmen of the Naval Reserve undergo training at places where quarters and subsistence in kind cannot be furnished, the Navy has asked enactment of legislation which would authorize the same allowances for such midshipmen as are paid to enlisted men.

At present, where no messing facilities are furnished, these allowances for men are \$1.50 a day for food and \$1.25 a day for quarters.

Extend Radio Control Act

The Navy Department has asked Congress to extend until six months after the war the act of 17 Dec. 1941 which gives the Navy power to remove from merchant ships radio operators of whose loyalty the government is in doubt. The act now will expire 1 July, 1943.

Two Weeks' Notice for Changes of Address

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us two weeks in advance of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper.

Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,
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Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Report on 1st Division's action in Tunisia?

Sens. Walsh and Clark sponsor bill to insure automatically unless personnel decline it?

State income tax on service personnel?

List of WAAC officers promoted? Army glider training program?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Field Manuals too Verbose

A statement that "field manuals, training circulars and other training publications have become so numerous and bulky as to defeat their purpose" has been voiced by headquarters of Army Ground Forces.

Many training publications could be reduced by half to two-thirds and increased in value if written more carefully and tersely and kept strictly to the subject. More illustrations could be used to reduce text, AGE stated, and special cases and adaptations eliminated. It was ordered that in the future, manuscript will be reviewed by personnel other than those who prepare them in order that all possible brevity can be attained.

Appoint Officers with Disabilities

The War Department has recommended against enactment of a bill, S. 148, which would permit the commissioning in the Army of the United States of persons with physical disabilities.

The bill was introduced 7 Jan. by Senator Barbour, N. J. A similar bill introduced by him in the 77th Congress failed to be reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee after a great deal of discussion. At that time the War Department favored the bill, with amendments.

A similar bill affecting the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard became law on 18 Dec. 1942.

Basis of the bill is the fact that no person can waive a statutory right, and therefore the services must turn down the offered assistance of qualified individuals who are a potential future charge upon the government by reason of disability.

Purpose of the bill is to provide that the aggravation, by employment on active duty, of a preexisting disease or injury shall not be grounds for retirement or pension.

Commenting against the new bill, the Secretary of War stated: "The War Department does not retire with pay officers of the Army of the United States for aggravation of preexisting disease or injury, except in those rare cases where the evidence clearly discloses an accelerated aggravation due to the rigors of active service."

He pointed out that the Army has "made a substantial number" of appointments of officers whose disabilities are not of a nature likely to be aggravated.

Suspend Censorship Course

The military censorship course which was begun at the Adjutant General's officer candidate school Ft. Washington, Md., on 28 Jan., has been discontinued.

Changes to Regulations

Among recent changes to Army Regulations are the following:

AR 1515, "Reports of Burials." A new edition of this regulation supersedes the edition of 1 Feb. 1924. The regulation contains instructions for reporting all burials with detail sufficient to permit easy location of the grave and identification of the remains. Sketches of isolated graves will be prepared if required. Records will be made as complete for enemy dead and the dead of allied troops as for American troops.

AR 210-330, "Motion Picture Service." Change 5 to this regulation provides that any profits realized by the service in excess of operating requirements are to be distributed to posts served by the Army Motion Picture Service as well as to maintain service at non-profitable theaters. Balances are to be expended on new equipment and the general improvement of the service.

AR 345-500, "Certificate of Service." Change 3 makes it clear that among the personnel to whom certificates of service are to be issued on honorable discharge or release from active service are officers, warrant officers and flight officers with temporary appointments in the Army of the United States.

AR 615-100, "Aviation Cadets." Change 2 prescribes that the government may provide transportation for applicants for air crew training, otherwise qualified, from the station at which the examining board is located to the nearest station at which a flight physical test can be given, and return.

Honor Soldiers on Guadalcanal

Bridges and trails, hills and valleys in Guadalcanal, are being dedicated in memory of American soldiers who died there. Infantry and Engineer units recently selected certain landmarks and held simple, yet impressive ceremonies. The names of the following Infantrymen will live upon the crests of Guadalcanal hills where the bearers of these names died.

2nd Lt. Richard S. Averitt.
1st Lt. Robert M. Exton.
1st Lt. Weldon S. Sims.
2nd Lt. George E. Smith.
1st Lt. Burness C. McFarland.
1st Lt. George P. Hames.
1st Lt. James W. Williamson.

Bridges were named for the following Engineers:

2nd Lt. Charles Barkman.
Cpl. Joseph D. Lowery.
T5 Leslie E. Davis.
Pvt. Ted J. Slonina.
Pvt. Lloyd P. Tyler.

Trails take the name of these Engineers:

Pvt. George W. Fulkerson.
Pvt. John J. McGuire.

Oppose 'Chutists Increase

A bill, S. 710, proposing to increase the extra pay of enlisted parachutists from \$50 to \$100 a month is opposed by the War and Navy Department and the Budget Bureau, the Senate Military Affairs Committee has been informed.

The bill, which was introduced 15 Feb. by Senator Thomas, Utah, would place officers and men on the same basis insofar as extra compensation for parachute duty is concerned.

The Navy opposes treatment on the same basis, stating that "officers engaged in parachute duty are required to assume far greater responsibility in planning, controlling and reconnaissance duties involving parachute operations than is the enlisted man."

The War Department commented that there is "no showing of any persuasive reason" for an increase, which "would merely create a precedent for other and further requests to modify various features of the existing pay structure, and more particularly, might stimulate requests for various increases in pay on account of other hazardous duties which are normally part of a soldier's assignments in time of war."

Delivers Medical Lecture

Col. Walter S. Jensen, MC, Executive Officer, Office of the Air Surgeon, delivered the annual Edwin A. Jarecki Memorial Lecture at Philadelphia, 29 April.

BUY WAR BONDS!

Nat. Gd. Bureau Chiefs

Opposition has been expressed by the War Department to a bill, S. 451, which would permit any National Guard officer who has served 25 years in the guard and has served as Chief of the Militia Bureau or National Guard Bureau to retire with rank and pay of major general.

Two officers would receive \$6,000 a year each under the proposed bill which was introduced 18 Jan. by Senator Pepper, Fla. Similar bills were introduced in the 76th and 77th Congresses.

"The War Department fully appreciates the value of the excellent service rendered by Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau in that office of great responsibility," the Secretary of War said, "and if the Congress considers a reward should be provided for such service, it is recommended that a method other than that proposed in S. 451 be adopted."

The Army considers that the proposal discriminates against Regulars who make a career of arms, and against other members of the Reserve components since such retirement privileges "are not and should not be available to all personnel of the reserve components none of whom is permanently engaged in the military service as a profession."

New Pentagon Services

Three new facilities for the convenience of its 30,000 employees now in The Pentagon, were announced this week by the War Department.

A complete shopping service, which will enable women employees to patronize the Washington department stores without taking time off from their work will be inaugurated. A post office has been opened.

A large drug store is also being built in the concourse. It is expected to be opened for business about 15 May.

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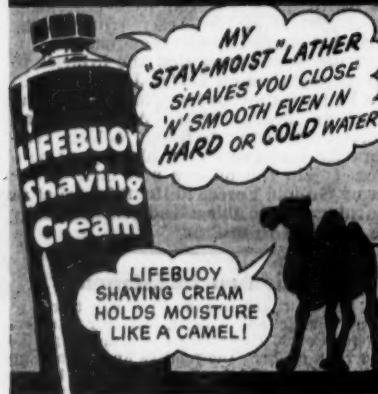


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THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Navy Fights Tropical Diseases

For the first time in Naval history special units of especially-trained officers and men are going into the front line to fight the disabling fevers which, during past wars in tropical areas, have taken more men out of action than wounds inflicted by enemy bullets.

Malaria control units are now part of all Naval and Marine amphibious forces in tropical war zones where epidemics threaten the health of the men and the success of their military missions. Entomologists, malarialogists, sanitary engineers and hospital technicians, as well as Medical Officers, all trained for the war on tropical disease, are keeping Navy men and Marines on their feet to work and fight in areas where malaria might otherwise put them into hospitals.

Courses in malaria control and the general control of epidemics were started by the Navy for the training of Medical Corps Officers and enlisted Hospital Corpsmen at the Naval Medical School at Bethesda, Md., as soon as the war in the Pacific challenged the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to protect Navy

operations in malarious regions.

Meanwhile the Naval Construction Battalions which accompany Naval combat forces into war zones have organized Seabee malaria control groups within their own battalions.

The program makes 110 trained men available to fight malaria the moment a Construction Battalion moves in. One Chief Petty Officer and nine Petty Officers, all of whom have had specialized training in mosquito abatement, in addition to their regular Seabee training, head parties of ten men each, also carefully selected and well-trained in control measures, whose duty in malarious territory is primarily to eradicate sources of infection. All these men, however, are part of the regular Construction Battalion and are available for other work when not engaged in malaria control.

Before the United States entered the war, the Navy had begun its work of malaria control in the Naval and Marine Corps stations in the southern part of the country. Gratifying results from malaria control experiments at these establishments spurred the organization of special medical units for work in the war zones, especially as malaria promptly moved into the foreground as one of the principal enemies of Allied forces in the South and Southwest Pacific.

The training of Seabee men for malaria control is carried out at Camp Peary, Va., where Naval Medical Officers instruct the men assigned to this duty in mosquito control measures. Effective control of the domestic variety of mosquito will give the Seabees a good gauge for the work they will do in the tropics. Ditching, draining and spraying, by hand or with such equipment as the Seabees carry with them to their front line posts, are the methods they learn for general control.

The importance of individual precautions is constantly emphasized, however, since it is each man for himself in the fight against malaria under actual combat conditions. Prevention of malaria for men landing in an infected area starts with the wearing of head nets and gloves, use of individual bottles of mosquito repellent and suppressive medicines like quinine and atabrine. Men of the amphibious forces carry such equipment ashore when they land in malarious territory. They use a powerful insecticide, Aerosol, to spray foxholes and dugouts.

Camp sites are chosen from the standpoint of malaria control as well as military considerations and the breeding places of the malaria-distributing mosquito are attacked at once. Spraying of huts and tents, screening of shelters and segregation of infected natives are done wherever possible.

Fighters in the South Pacific have come home with the story that a friendly salamander is a good malaria preventive, but the mosquito-eating lizard cannot gobble up all the infection-carrying insects, though many men in the tropics carry salamanders in their pockets or keep them in their tents to discourage malaria.

While there is no drug to prevent malaria, quinine and atabrine will control the symptoms and save the individual from suffering the disabling chills and fevers of the disease, thus increasing the efficiency of each detachment in the tropics two or three times.

Malaria is the most serious medical problem of the war, says Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, whose Division of Preventive Medicine directs the Naval program of general epidemic control and specific malaria control. This opinion is shared by commanding officers in tropical areas who now consider tools and equipment for malaria control nearly as important as bullets and food. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has directed all Navy unit commanders to give disease control first priority in operations in tropical combat theatres, in keeping with the military situation.

Emphasis upon the study of tropical diseases has been recommended to United

States medical schools by the Navy, particularly for students who plan to enter the Navy Medical Corps. Rear Admiral McIntire, remembering that wars and campaigns have been lost by epidemics among soldiers and sailors, is emphasizing the Navy's need for Medical Officers who can treat malaria and at the same time prevent it from taking its disastrous and disabling toll in today's war zones, which include some of the principal malaria-ridden corners of the earth.

Fireproof Life Jacket

Latest developments in the design of Navy life jackets include a plastic impregnated fabric which is both flame-repellent and water-resistant.

The standard Navy life jacket and its newest variation, the knapsack jacket, which was developed from combat reports and tested under battle conditions by ships on active duty in war zones, are being manufactured of the new fabric, which is also used to cover the kapok pads in both types of jacket. A new heat-sealing process protects the pad covers and their buoyant contents for long life, in the water or out.

And, since last November the standard life jacket has been made with a strong webbing belt carrying a hook, so the wearer can fasten himself to a line to be hoisted from the water. The Navy's five major styles of life preservers have been designed to meet the special needs of men working in differing conditions.

Shorter and less bulky, the knapsack jacket was designed for men in gun crews whose movements cannot be hampered by the larger jacket. The knapsack folds up on a man's back and does not get in his way as he serves an anti-aircraft gun. When he plunges into the water, the jacket unfolds so the wearer can fasten it securely around his body.

Two types of inflatable rubber belts meet the needs of soldiers traveling on transports and sailors who work in engine rooms, magazines and other warm posts within a warship, where the thick enveloping types of life preserver cannot be worn in comfort. The inflatable belt can be stored in large quantities in a relatively small space—one reason why it is used for the protection of troops in transit.

Such belts were worn by the troops landing in North Africa last November. Those troops had to wear their lifebelts until they reached land, throwing them aside on the beaches as they went into action.

Check Up on Insurance

Remarking that "on numerous instances" personnel have made applications for National Service Life Insurance but have neither submitted original applications to the Veterans' Administration or registered allotments to pay premiums, thus leaving themselves without coverage, the Navy Department has asked commanding officers to learn from each person in his command whether or not an insurance application has been submitted and whether an allotment has been made.

"Particular attention should be paid to applications for additional insurance," the department stated.

"If application has been made showing that premiums would be paid by allotment and no allotment is being checked," the Navy continued, "a retroactive allotment should be registered immediately to provide for payment from the effective date of the insurance or from a later date if any direct remittance has been paid."

Commissions for WAVES

Enlisted women in the U. S. Naval Reserve may now apply for transfer to officer status after six months service in enlisted ratings under a system authorized by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Navy Uses Concrete Oil Tanks

Conserving thousands of tons of steel shapes and plates, the Navy is now building hundreds of concrete tanks in which to store its gas and oil.

The concrete storage tanks are being built underground, with four feet of earth cover upon which natural vegetation is planted. This cover effectively conceals the tanks from enemy air observers and renders them safe from incendiaries and shrapnel.

The Navy, however, has developed a new process in which the earth fill around the underground tank is so engineered that it plays an important part in balancing the stresses and preventing cracks.

For storing heavy fuel oil, it was found that all that was necessary was to paint the inside of the concrete tank with waterglass. This, together with the wax in the fuel, sealed the pores. For diesel oils and gasoline, three different types of lining materials were developed. One type is a vinylite plastic, painted on the interior of the tank. Another is sheet thiokol, cemented to the interior. The third type consists of thiokol in latex form and a layer of cotton fabric. The latex thiokol is first painted on the inside of the tank. Then the layer of fabric is imbedded on the latex. Subsequently thiokol is applied over the fabric. These methods have worked so successfully that high-octane gasoline can and now is being stored in concrete underground tanks.

Lieutenant Commander John L. Mason (CEC), USNR, as a consulting engineer of Modesto, Calif., designed the first concrete oil storage tanks constructed for the Navy. The number of all types included in the program, is well in excess of 2,000 tanks. They vary in size from those with a capacity of 25,000 gallons to those which will hold 2,520,000 gallons.

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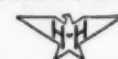


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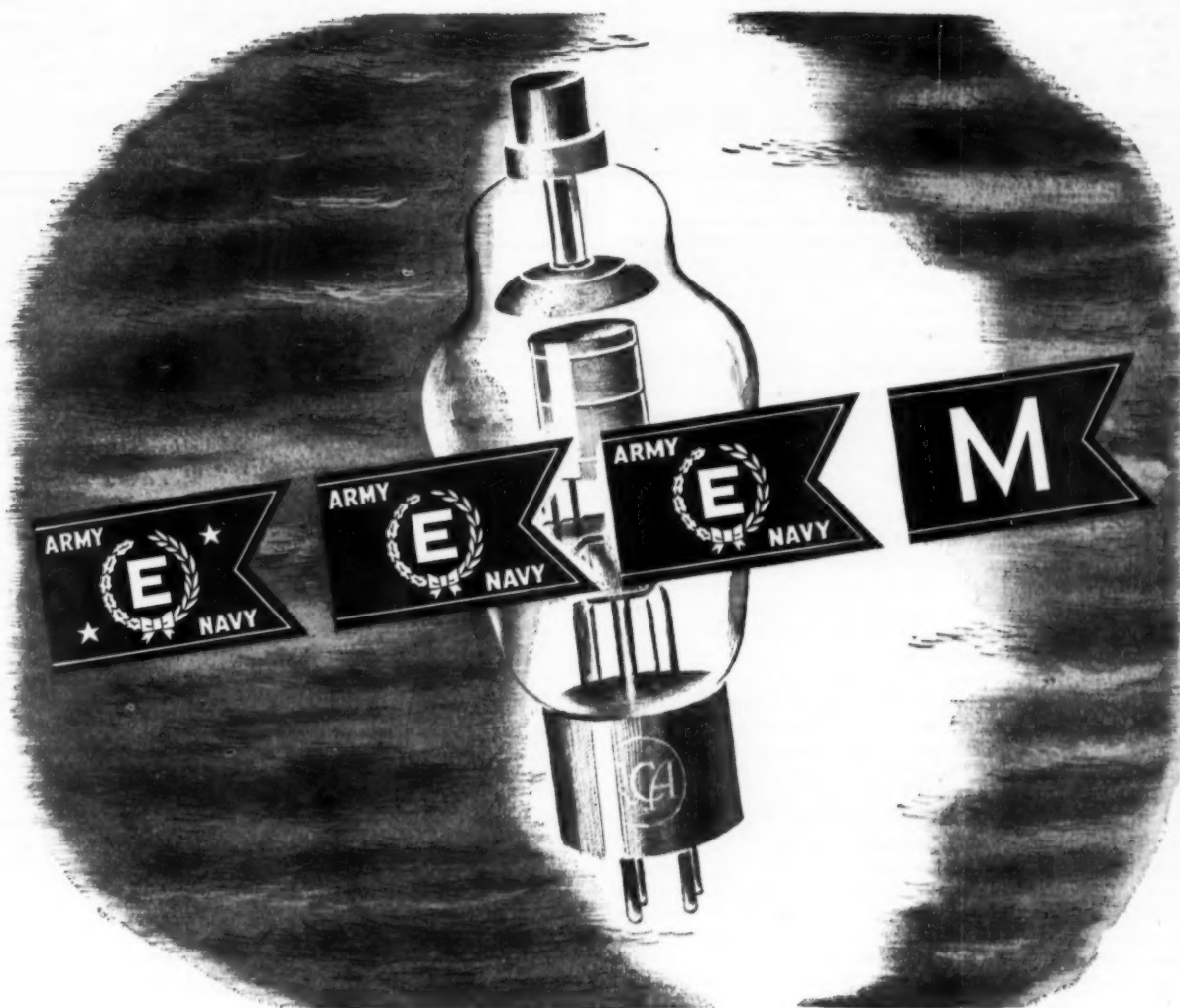
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1943

"What is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory—victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory however long and hard the road may be; for without victory there is no survival."—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

THE survey of state governments being conducted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is revealing that a number of legislatures already have acted to exempt the pay of service personnel from taxation. Reports printed in last week's and this issue show that Arkansas, New York, North Carolina, and Wisconsin have so moved. Governor Johnson of Mississippi advises he will recommend similar action to his legislature. Further reports doubtless will show the same trend. Thus the sentiment of the citizenry, upon which the burden of taxation must fall, is clearly revealed in opposition to requiring personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to contribute from their meagre stipend to the Federal Treasury. Yet the bill which the House Ways and Means Committee of the Congress of the United States has just reported retains the same provision as the original measure, under which service personnel may deduct only \$3,500 for the purpose of the Federal income tax. While this exempts all enlisted personnel and many of the three lowest commissioned grades, it will mean the levying of taxes upon officers above the grade of captain in the Army and Marine Corps and lieutenants in the Navy and Coast Guard. Such discrimination results in throwing the pay scales, based on grade and increasing responsibilities, out of alignment, for it constitutes an increasing reduction in the pay of the upper grades while maintaining the standards in the lower grades. The House bills also fall short in that the benefits they propose are confined to "active" personnel of the Armed forces. This would be a total denial of relief to retired officers and men who are now required to pay income tax. Under present laws those retired for disability are not required to pay taxes on their service income, but other categories—retirements for age, for stated periods of service, for service ineligibility for selection, etc.—are subject to the federal income tax. These men who have given the best part of their lives in the service of their country should not have their already depleted income further reduced by taxation. As an independent publication, concerned only for the welfare of our Armed forces, we urge the House, in considering the revenue bill, to make exemption of the service 100 percent by removing the \$3,500 limit and applying the exemption to all personnel, active and retired.

THE heavy toll this global war is taking of high ranking officers of the Army and Navy, and, in fact, all the ranks and files of officers and men, emphasizes the close high-speed conflict. The latest evidence of this fact is found in the wounding of Lt. Gen. L. J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces. Previously it had been demonstrated by the unfortunate losses sustained in the deaths of such outstanding naval commanders as Admiral Callaghan and others. General McNair's presence at the dangerous African front was not required for active participation in the actual fighting, but was impelled by his desire to observe personally the actions of the men, the tactics of offense and defense, the special problems of war in the desert, and all the small intimate but essential details so that the training program he is supervising in the United States may better prepare American soldiers for battle. The Chief of Staff of the Army referred to General McNair as the "brains of the Army," and the sedulous efforts of the latter to keep the ground program abreast of the actual developments of the war merit this fine tribute. The commander of troops on the ground or airplanes on combat missions or of a Fleet or Squadron is in exactly as much danger as the lowliest soldier or sailor. He is, in fact, more so if the enemy should be able to distinguish him from his subordinates. Yet so swiftly does modern warfare move that the presence of the General with his troops or the Admiral with his fleet is absolutely necessary if proper direction of his command is to occur. General McNair is the fifth general officer to be wounded, four others are missing in action, three have been killed in action, and seventeen are prisoners of the bestial Japanese at Taiwan on the Island of Formosa. The Navy's losses, too, have been great, for six officers of flag rank have been killed, and a number wounded in action. Such is the character of war today that casualties amongst leaders may be expected to mount. The conduct of these brave men serves as an inspiration for all the services.

Service Humor

Motto for Taxpayers

Twin Falls, Idaho—Sign greeting taxpayers in the County Treasurer's office: "What are you crying about? Nobody's shooting at you!"

—Associated Press.

Watch Out Below

A timid soul was speaking to the parachute officer the other day and asked: "How can you hang from that silk thing? Isn't the suspense terrible?"

"Not at all," was the reply, "it's when the suspense isn't there that it's terrible."

—Arizona Contact.

Stickler for Form

A soldier who had returned to civilian life wrote as follows to his old colonel: "Sir: After what I have suffered for the last two years, it gives me great pleasure to tell you to go to the devil."

In due course he received the following reply from the colonel:

"Sir: Any suggestions or inquiries concerning the movement of troops must be entered on Army Form 3,132, a copy of which I enclose."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

Contrary to Private opinion, a non-com is not an abbreviation of nincompoop. Nor does it mean non compos mentis.

The Correct Word

In a corner of the guardhouse two problem children were talking.

"What's got into Smittie lately. He's acting refined."

"Oh, Smittie, he's got an exterior motive."

"Exterior? You mean ulterior, don't you?"

"Nah, exterior. He wants to get outta here."

—Armored Force News.

Still a Flunk

Able Ginsburg was probably the worst scholar in his class. He was more than that. He was the worst scholar in each and all of his classes. His report cards showed him to be a total loss. And it was that way throughout his school days. So when the war came along, Able quit school and joined the army. He worked his way into the air force. Eventually he became a flyer. Still more eventually he found himself in General MacArthur's flying corps in Australia.

Then came the day when Abe's father, Moe Ginsburg, got a cable that was signed by Douglas MacArthur himself. Fearing the worst, Moe read it. It said:

"Your son Able Ginsburg got three Zeros today."

"Ach, Gott!" exclaimed old Moe. "It's choost de same in de army as it vos in school. Always dat dumb, lazy loafer he gets zeros!"

—Rangefinder.

Forgot to Change

Said Adolph Hitler to one of his lieutenants: "For the first time since I've known you, you've left off your medals."

The lieutenant looked down at his chest. "Good heavens," he cried. "I forgot to take them off my pajamas."

—Contributed.

BUY WAR BONDS!

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

F. H. P.—The bills to authorize service at the Service Academies to be counted for pay purposes and to grant the Army uniform allowance to West Point graduates are pending in committee and no action to date has been taken on them.

F. H. B.—The warrant officer examination you took 30 Dec. 1942 was a local examination to fill local vacancies. The papers would not come to the War Department, and therefore your inquiries should be addressed to your commanding officer.

T. R. N.—Bronze or other stars are not to be worn by Army personnel on the Defense Service Ribbon, though Navy personnel do wear such stars under certain circumstances.

W. W. S.—A qualified parachutist and pilot can wear both insignia in the customary place, placing the insignia won first to the center of the body. It is the commanding officer's prerogative to determine whether a discontinued article of uniform will continue to be worn. Limited service personnel are liable for overseas duty; few service personnel in limited service classification have been sent across so far, however. Sizes of Army insignia are prescribed in AR 600-35; you can readily compare the specifications with those of Navy collar insignia. Whether an officer relieved from active duty for disability would be subject to selective service depends entirely on his status.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cav., who is to succeed Col. Harry N. Cootes, Cav., as commander of Ft. Myer, Va., is expected to take over there about 1 June. Colonel Joyce is now G-2 at Governor's Island.

20 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, delivered an address on "Summer Training Camps" at the Westinghouse radio broadcasting station, Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City, 21 April.

30 Years Ago

Comdr. Clark D. Stearns, USN, and Mrs. Stearns were the guests of Comdr. A. L. Willard, USN, and Mrs. Willard at the Washington Navy Yard during the past week.

50 Years Ago

Lt. William Lassiter, 16th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor in Marshall, N. C., this week.

75 Years Ago

Like the chair avoided so carefully in the juvenile game, the seat of the Secretary of War, ordinarily a desirable berth, is now universally disdained. Seven years Mr. Stanton held it in succession, and now as many as seven different people will have had it in their power, within the space of one year.

War Department Navy Department

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Marine Corps Coast Guard

WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
General Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair
Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Breton B. Somervell

Army Nominations

The following nominations for transfer and promotion in the Regular Army were submitted to the Senate this week:

Transfer

To AGD: Lt. Col. Winfield C. Scott, Cav.

Promotions

Lt. Cols. (all temp. Cols.) to be Cols.:
Earl Landreth, Inf. F. C. Tyng, MC
C. E. Cook, VC W. S. Culpepper, MC
W. L. Richards, MC H. P. Makel, MC
C. R. Glenn, MC R. H. Eanes, MC
P. P. Green, MC H. E. Keely, MC
C. D. Holmes, MC
Lt. Col. to be Col.: Ch. Albert K. Mathews
Capt. (temp. Col.) to be Maj.: Francis P. Kints, MC
1st Lts. to be Capt.:
F. L. Duff, MC W. J. Barker, MC
L. D. Biddow, MC E. J. Sunderville, VC

Navy Nominations

Nominations of three Navy captains for temporary promotion to rear admiral and of a group of junior officers for promotion and appointment in the Regular Navy were submitted to the Senate this week.

The captains nominated for rear admiral, temporary, are: Walter K. Kilpatrick, Glenn B. Davis and Theodore E. Chandler.

Nominations for permanent promotion are as follows:

Lt. Comdrs. to be Comdrs:
C. L. C. Atkeson, jr. D. S. MacMahan
Lts. (jg) to be Lts.:
K. J. Sanger S. "E" Wright
G. L. Christie H. A. Romberg
H. von A. Burkart E. W. Humphrey
Ens. to be Lts. (jg):
W. H. Davison D. J. Wallace, jr.
R. H. Wood P. G. Adams, jr.
W. T. Sawyer S. E. Hindman
D. S. Bill, jr. C. T. Latimer
G. A. Wolf W. R. Laird, jr.
F. M. Culpepper H. A. Thompson
J. L. Arrington 2d J. P. Selfert
L. R. Geis W. W. Gentry
S. P. Gantz N. Bennett
D. J. O'Meara V. G. Holtzapfel
J. Mel. Robertson A. F. Cohen
Corp. Ralph E. Carmack, to be Chf. Corp.

Nominations for appointment in the Regular Navy follows:

To be asst. surgeons, Lts. (jg):
J. T. Mitchell J. F. Maloney
R. E. Kelly J. W. Revere
E. Bifulco W. H. Harris, jr.
C. C. Collins, jr. G. J. Duffner
D. H. Mathers F. W. Bradshaw
B. A. Kanwit W. P. Mulford
J. U. Gunter H. Crawford
R. H. Tollins P. Jordan, jr.
A. Y. Delaney G. W. Westin
J. E. D. Humphries H. F. Smith
W. H. Wheeler K. M. Lazarski
L. P. Moore, jr. R. D. Jacob
C. H. Eaton J. R. Oldham
J. J. McCoy, jr. G. F. Robertson
D. E. Guernsey L. J. Brown
K. B. England H. R. Stowe
W. S. Cole G. W. Russell
V. L. Schlaser J. A. White
R. J. Stokes R. R. Hoffman
W. W. Waters H. J. Moore
P. L. Ashley J. P. Dean
A. J. Hankhead J. S. Cheredes
J. D. Murphy E. C. Bebb
W. L. Hoon W. C. Cantrell
R. H. Horton, jr. W. Z. Lane
J. B. Tribble C. G. Aycock
A. R. Buerkle R. H. Barker
S. F. Kemp R. D. Ross
J. F. Christoph O. C. Berg
R. M. Handley F. E. McCarty
H. E. Muller F. Cannon
C. R. Duncan R. T. Anderson
J. B. Black, jr. J. R. Anderson

F. P. Thomas R. H. Baskin, jr.
J. Blair Pace W. M. Gross
S. W. Burwell J. L. Pace
F. M. Whittaker, jr. J. G. Morrison
W. Burrows R. O. Bill
V. J. P. Lundquist R. C. Walden, jr.
J. H. Lyons J. M. Straughan
R. W. Coltharp

To be asst. paymasters, Ens.:

R. L. Geiger J. G. Bowie
J. T. Hughes L. D. Patton
J. F. Waters, jr. P. S. Twombly
S. L. Cohn L. C. Brooks
P. V. Moffat, jr. J. M. Brogan
H. S. Hyde C. E. Wood, 3d
E. T. Browne A. B. Zerfoss
N. R. Combs D. D. Ryus, 3d
Asst. Paymaster Daniel J. Carrison to be Lt. (jg).
Ens. Fletcher S. Hamilton, CEC-V(8), USNR, to be asst. civil engr., Lt. (jg).

Navy Chaplains' School

Williamsburg, Va.—"For the first time the officer-in-charge of the Chaplains' School is delivering the baccalaureate address," said Comdr. E. B. Harp, jr., (ChC) USN, presenting Capt. C. A. Neyman (ChC) USN, at the graduation of "W" Class, Naval Training School (Chaplains), College of William and Mary.

In "W" Class was the only man who has ever gone to chaplain duty wearing the star of a line officer instead of the cross. He is Lt. (jg) J. C. Wicker. He was a Naval aviator in the First World War and survived a crash in France. Thus he also wears the wings of a flyer and a bar representing the Victory Medal.

Until recently a line ensign (retired) in the Reserve, he is technically still a line officer. He has a son in the Navy, Lt. (jg) John T. Wicker, USNR, the survivor of a ship that was torpedoed at Casablanca.

The graduates of "W" Class are as follows, all of them lieutenants except where (*) indicates lieutenants (junior grade):

*Albert, Richard W. Kenealy, William J.
*Armfield, John S. *Legg, Donald O.
*Arzt, Harold E. *Martin, Ralph M.
Barron, Edward R. *Melton, J. W., jr.
*Bell, Sheridan W. *Menoch, John
Boland, Francis J. *Michell, Paul F.
*Brown, Joe M. *Moses, Howard V.
*Brown, John S. *Nocce, William S.
Davies, George K. *Nunan, Thomas R.
Day, Edward J. *O'Connor, Leslie L.
*Edwards, William M. *O'Meara, Hubert P.
*Feroe, Jennings G. *Reddan, Patrick E.
*Fischer, Estil H. *Rice, Allen Buckner
Flaherty, Francis N. *Shackelford, C. H.
*Flynn, Richard A. *Shulman, Charles E.
Gearan, Jeremiah F. *Slosser, William J.
*Gilden, Leo Walter *Smith, M. H., jr.
Harris, William F. *Stewart, Virginia P.
Helmick, Edward C. *Strong, William T.
*Hollingsworth, J. E. *Sullivan, James A.
Twas, John J.
*Hopper, Albert H. *Venko, Maurice W.
Howard, Edwin R. *Vernon, Douglas
*Jacobs, George A. *Wicker, James C.
Klein, Walter C. *Wierer, Robert B.
*Knox, John Evans *Wiese, Oliver F. L.
Kolb, John Funk *Wilson, James F.
Kuehne, Cyril M. *Woodson, Marshall S.

Four enlisted men, rated Specialists (Welfare), graduated with this class as chaplains' helpers. They are:
Betz, Charles E. Mason, Albert W., jr.
Magee, Edward M. Sale, Arthur D.

Army Son Commissioned

John Arthur Weeks, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. J. A. Weeks, Alexandria, La., received a commission as second lieutenant in the Air Corps. Army of the United States, 15 April, at Roosevelt Field, New Mexico. Lieutenant Weeks was graduated as a pilot. His father pinned his silver wings to his blouse and presented Lt. Weeks with the second lieutenant bars he had worn upon graduating from West Point in June 1918. Colonel Weeks is Quartermaster for the XV Corps.

Army Daughter in WAAC

Auxiliary Sandra M. Lucas, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William E. Lucas, USA-Ret., recently completed Basic Training at the WAAC Training Center, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 21 to 27 April, brought the total since the war to 7,161 dead, 4,664 wounded and 13,047 missing. Following, previously reported missing, are now reported safe: Ens. Norman W. Erickson, USNR, and 1st Lt. William H. Massey, USNR. Pvt. Daniel F. Mahoney, USMC, previously reported dead, is now reported safe.

DEAD

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

U. S. Navy
Lt. Comdr. A. B. Tucker
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) E. B. Coal- Lt. (jg) M. A. Eaton
son, jr. Ens. T. J. Kelly
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. T. S. True- 1st Lt. E. V. Wagner
heart 2nd Lt. J. B. Correll

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
S1c J. J. Cushing, jr. S1c A. E. Quail
ARM2c D. E. Eppard F2c C. R. Roskey
CAP P. F. Fulgham F2c W. D. Swapp
S2c C. N. Koss SF2c E. R. Szymanski
ACMM W. A. Morgan

U. S. Naval Reserve

S2c A. O. Austin AMM3c J. C. Moffett
S1c J. Boyd Cox, S. B. Roberts, jr.
AM3c W. J. Hebert CMM H. L. Thomp-
son
S2c E. B. Janney
EM3c V. W. Lelvo

U. S. Marine Corps

Pvt. J. J. Hofrichter, Pvt. J. G. Patterson, jr.

MISSING

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

U. S. Naval Reserve
Ens. D. S. Hoy Lt. (jg) H. C. Weber,
Ens. E. B. Norris, jr. Jr.
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. A. G. Manthey 1st Lt. G. B. Nuzum
1st Lt. W. L. Morse, 1st Lt. J. A. Weber, jr.

Official Communiques

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 352, 22 April

South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude.)

1. On 20 April, during the night, Liberator (Consolidated) heavy bombers bombed Japanese installations in Numa Numa Harbor, Bougainville Island. Bad weather prevented observation of results.

2. On 21 April, a large force of Army bombers carried out a daylight bombing attack on Nauru Island, in the Gilbert Island Group. In spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire and defending fighter planes much damage was done to Japanese installations. U. S. pilots shot down five and possibly seven Zero fighters. All U. S. planes returned.

North Pacific:

3. On 20 April, Japanese installations at Kiska were attacked ten times by formations of Army planes. Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers and Warhawks (Curtiss P-40) fighters carried out these raids. Strafing from various altitudes was carried out in conjunction with bombing. Hits were scored on the runway and camp area.
Notes: Numa Numa Harbor, on the n. e. coast of Bougainville Island is 67 miles n. w. of Buin, Nauru Island, west of the Gilbert Islands, is 675 nautical miles n. e. of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 353, 23 April

South Pacific:
1. On 21 April, (a) A group of U. S. fighter planes strafed Japanese positions in the Bougainville Strait area. Enemy installations near Cape Alexander, on Choiseul Island, were also bombed.
(b) During the night, Flying Fortress (Boeing B-17) and Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers, supported by Avenger (Grumman TBF) torpedo bombers, attacked Poporang Island in the Shortland Island area. Two of the many fires which were started were visible for 40 miles.

(c) During the same night, Avenger torpedo bombers attacked an enemy cargo ship near Buin in the Shortland Island area. Enemy fighter interception prevented observation of results, but it is believed hits were scored on the ship. All U. S. planes returned.

2. On 22 April, during the early morning, a group of enemy bombers raided Funafuti, U. S. occupied position in the Ellice Island Group. Light casualties to personnel were suffered and minor damage was inflicted.
Notes: Bougainville Strait separates Choiseul Island from Bougainville Island, is 26 miles wide and is obstructed by numerous small islands. Cape Alexander is situated on the n. e. tip of Choiseul Island. Choiseul Island, 78 miles long and about 15 miles wide, is 35 miles n. of the New Georgia Group in the

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Navy
Frank Knox
Under Secretary of the Navy
James V. Forrestal
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Ralph A. Bard
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)
Artemus L. Gates
Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH
Admiral Ernest J. King
Chief of Staff, COMINCH
Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards
Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Vice Admiral F. J. Horne
Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps
Lt. Gen. T. Holcomb
Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche

Central Solomon Islands.
Poporang Island lies about one mile off the s. e. coast of Shortland Island. Buin, on the s. e. coast of Bougainville Island, is 300 nautical miles n. w. of Guadalcanal Island.

Ellice Island Group lies about 1,100 nautical miles east of the Solomon Islands. This group of islands extends about 300 miles in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, and consists of nine atolls or clusters of islands, all of which are inhabited. They lie between the parallels of 5 degrees and 11 degrees South, and the meridians of 176 degrees and 180 degrees East. The Ellice Islands were discovered by Captain De Peyster, of the American ship "Rebecca" March, 1819, and were first accurately charted by the United States Exploring Expedition (Lieutenant Wilkes, U.S.N.) in 1840. They are all low and flat, but the tops of the coconut trees are from 60 to 80 feet high.

Funafuti Island, the largest of the Funafuti (Ellice) Atoll is situated on the eastern reef and is about 6.8 miles long. Its width varies from 50 to 150 yards, except in the elbow formed by the trend to the westward of the southern part of the island where the width is about 700 yards. The whole island is densely covered with coconut palms and presents a very uniform appearance from a distance. The principal village of the atoll is Fonagale on Funafuti Island, of which there is anchorage inside the lagoon. The population of the island in 1929 was 392, of which 5 were Europeans.

No. 354, 24 April

South Pacific: 1. On 22 April:

(a) During the afternoon, Avenger (Grumman TBF) torpedo bombers attacked Japanese installations at Munda in the Central Solomon Islands. Bombs were dropped on the runway and anti-aircraft positions were silenced.

(b) Later the same afternoon, Corsair (Vought F4U) fighters carried out a strafing attack on Munda and set fire to three grounded enemy planes.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Official Communiques (Continued from Preceding Page)

(c) Following the strafing of the Munda area, the Corsairs raided Vila, on Kolombangara Island in the New Georgia Group.

(d) During the night, Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers bombed Kahili in the Shortland Island area.

(e) All U. S. planes returned from the above attack missions.

2. On 23 April, during the early morning, Dauntless (Douglas) dive bombers, escorted by Corsair fighters, bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island. All U. S. planes returned.

Notes: Munda is on the western coast of New Georgia Island, 180 nautical miles from Guadalcanal airfield.

Vila is on the southern coast of Kolombangara Island.

Kahili is 2 miles north of Bulu on the s. e. coast of Bougainville Island.

Rekata Bay is on the n. e. coast of Isabel Island, 135 nautical miles n. w. of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 355, 25 April

South Pacific:

1. On 24 April, during the morning, Avenger torpedo bombers (Grumman TBF) and Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas) escorted by Wildcat fighters (Grumman F4F), attacked Munda on New Georgia Island. Buildings were destroyed, a large fire was started, and a heavy explosion was observed.

North Pacific:

2. On 24 April, despite bad weather, Army Lightning fighters (Lockheed P-38) bombed and strafed Kiska during the morning. Results were not observed.

No. 356, 26 April

South Pacific:

1. On 25 April, during the early morning, a group of four Corsair (Vought F4U) fighters strafed Japanese installations on Kolombangara Island, in the Central Solomons.

2. Later the same group of Corsairs sighted and attacked ten enemy bombers, escorted by twenty Zeros, 95 miles northwest of Lunga Point, on Guadalcanal Island. During the aerial combat which followed five Zeros were

shot down. Two U. S. planes failed to return.

No. 357, 27 April

South Pacific:

1. On 26 April, during the early morning, a group of Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers attacked Japanese positions at Kahili in the Shortland Island area.

North Pacific:

2. On 25 April:

(a) During the day, Japanese installations at Kiska were attacked thirteen times by formations of Army planes. Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) and Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters participated in these raids. Although bomb hits were made on enemy positions, poor visibility prevented complete observation of results.

(b) On the same day, a group of Liberators attacked Attu Island and scored hits on the runway and other installations.

No. 358, 28 April

South Pacific: 1. On 27 April:

(a) During the early morning, a group of Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers attacked Japanese installations at Kahili and Ballale in the Shortland Island area and at Vila in the Central Solomons. Fires were started at Ballale and at Vila.

(b) Later in the morning, five Flying Fortress (Boeing B-17) heavy bombers carried out a second attack on Kahili. Poor visibility prevented observation of results.

North Pacific:

2. On 26 April, formations of Army planes carried out eleven attacks against Japanese installations at Kiska. Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers, Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) fighters participated in these raids. Hits were scored in the enemy main camp area, on the runway and a number of buildings were destroyed. Damage was also inflicted on North Head. Canadian pilots, flying Warhawks, executed two other attacks.

Notes: Ballale Island lies three miles off the n. e. coast of Shortland Island. North Head is located at the northern entrance of Kiska Harbor on the eastern coast of Kiska Island.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

21 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Kelmans: Our heavy units bombed the airdrome, starting fires in dispersal areas.

Aru Islands: Our heavy units bombed and strafed ground installations on Kenare Island.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy bombers executed a pre-dawn attack on enemy airdromes and shipping in the harbor. Striking at mast height, three direct hits and six near-misses were scored with 500-pound bombs on a 6,000-ton cargo ship apparently loaded with fuel. The vessel exploded violently and was completely enveloped in flames and destroyed. A small vessel, probably a harbor boat, also was hit.

Simultaneously, airdromes at Wewak and Boram were bombed and neutralized, causing fires in dispersal areas.

Hansa Bay: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome at Nubia during the night.

Saidor: One of our heavy units strafed the enemy-occupied villages of Billau, Singor and Gumbi.

Morobe: A single enemy aircraft at night dropped two bombs harmlessly.

22 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units bombed the airdrome.

Kelmans: Our medium units bombed the airdrome and dispersal areas.

Aru Islands: Dobo: Our medium units and long-range fighters bombed and strafed the

building area, fuel pumps and float plane anchorage.

Northwestern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: One of our heavy reconnaissance units shot down one of four intercepting enemy fighters.

Ubili: One of our heavy units raided the airdrome hitting and destroying an enemy bomber caught on the ground.

Kel Islands: Tual: One of our medium units bombed and strafed the enemy occupied village of Watdek and coastal vessels near Wadanela.

Timor: Laga: Our medium units bombed and strafed the town, starting large fires.

New Guinea: Saidor area: Our heavy units bombed Billau and strafed nearby villages.

Morobe area: A single enemy plane raided under cover of darkness but with inconsequential results.

23 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Tenimber Islands: Saumlaki: One of our medium units bombed and strafed a village at Walicoetoe.

Aru Islands: Dobo: One of our medium units bombed the enemy supply area.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: One of our heavy units of reconnaissance was intercepted by four enemy fighters but fought off the enemy in a running engagement which lasted for 150 miles.

New Guinea: Nubia: One of our heavy units bombed enemy artillery emplacements on the outskirts of the town.

Nassau Bay: Our medium units, supported by attack planes, bombed and strafed Duala and Lababla Islands and villages along the south shore of the bay, causing heavy damage.

24 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Kel Islands: Tual: One of our medium units bombed the area.

Aru Islands: Dobo: One of our medium units bombed the town.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: One of our heavy reconnaissance bombers attacked an 8,000-ton enemy southbound cargo ship with an escort of three destroyers, scoring a direct hit amidships and a near miss with 500-pound bombs. The vessel burst into flames, with smoke rising to 3,000 feet, and was left in a sinking condition.

New Britain: Ubili: One of our heavy units strafed the village.

New Guinea: Saidor: One of our heavy units bombed and strafed enemy villages in the area.

Finschhafen: Our heavy units bombed the town and the airdrome.

Lae: Our medium units bombed and strafed the harbor before dawn.

Salamaua: Our long-range fighters strafed enemy-held positions and the track to Momiata in eighteen low-level passes. At night one of our medium bombers strafed the peninsula. Our ground patrols surprised and annihilated a small enemy outpost of twenty men near Komiatum.

25 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Dili: Our medium units executed a surprise night attack on the airdrome, starting large fires visible for twenty-five miles.

Celebes: Kendari: At dusk our heavy bombers attacked one of the enemy main air supply assembly bases in the Netherlands East Indies, accomplishing a flight of nearly 1,500 miles. Over twenty-one tons of explosives and incendiaries were dropped on the airdrome workshop areas and among the grounded aircraft, destroying at least five twin-engined planes parked on a runway and practically wiping out the workshop and repair hangars.

Kel Islands: Haar: Our medium units bombed and strafed two small enemy cargo ships, sinking one with two direct hits and damaging the other.

Aru Islands: Dobo: One of our medium units bombed the town area and strafed an enemy schooner at Taberfane.

Sermata Islands: Our medium units bombed and damaged an enemy lugger near Babar and strafed and sank a small island vessel at Sermata.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

New Guinea: Wewak: One of our heavy reconnaissance units attacked a large enemy convoy westbound far to the north with unobserved results. During the morning twelve enemy fighters intercepted another of our heavy units over the harbor. In a running engagement lasting thirty minutes, five Zeros were shot down in flames. Although damaged, our plane returned to its base.

Saidor area: Our heavy units bombed and strafed the enemy occupied villages of Singor, Gumbi and Bilau, starting fires.

Lae: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome dispersal area, causing fires.

Mubo area: Our attack units executed a sweep over enemy held positions from low level in twelve strafing passes.

Dona: A single enemy plane raided ineffectively under cover of darkness.

26 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Timika: Our medium units bombed the town area.

Aru Island: Dobo: One of our medium

units bombed the town. Four enemy fighters attempted interception but were driven off, one of them damaged.

Trangan Island: Our long-range fighters strafed an enemy-occupied village, Feruni. Two enemy fighters attempted interception without success.

Kel Islands: Tual: One of our medium units bombed the town.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy bombers at night attacked the airdrome, causing fires.

Madang: Our heavy units strafed the area and bombed the airdrome.

Saidor: Our heavy units bombed the waterfront.

Mubo: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions.

27 Apr.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Ubili: One of our heavy units strafed the area.

Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed and strafed ground installations.

Arawe: One of our heavy units strafed the area.

New Guinea: Finschhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome and installations.

Mubo: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions in support of our ground troops.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., NORTH AFRICA

21 Apr.

The Eighth Army attacked the Enfidaville position on the night of 19-20 Apr. Enfidaville has been occupied and all initial objectives captured after fierce fighting. Four enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed. Fighting continues.

From the First Army there is nothing to report except for a small local advance in the Med-Jez-el-Bab section.

Air: On the night of 19-20 Apr., medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force made attacks on enemy airfields in Tunisia. Attacks on enemy airfields were continued through yesterday on a heavy scale by strong forces of bombers of the Strategic and Tactical Air Forces.

Fighters of the Tactical Air Force were also active throughout the day maintaining sweeps and patrols over the forward areas. Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day.

From all these operations eight of our aircraft are missing.

Further reports received of the operations show that on 18 Apr. ten enemy aircraft were destroyed and that on 19 Apr., fighters of the Coastal Air Force shot down two enemy aircraft.

22 Apr.

On the First Army front during the night of 20-21 Apr. the enemy attacked our positions in the Med-Jez-el-Bab sector. There was heavy fighting in the moonlight with enemy tanks and infantry, but by first light the enemy were withdrawing, having suffered considerable casualties. The enemy employed between sixty and eighty tanks in his action and at least five battalions of German infantry.

We destroyed twenty-five German tanks, including two Mark VIs, and captured about 500 prisoners of war.

On the Eighth Army front two major counter-attacks against our new positions were repulsed by massed artillery fire with heavy loss to the enemy. Our positions were generally improved and all gains firmly held.

A small section of our light coastal forces on patrol near Bizerte on the night of 19-20 Apr. met and engaged a number of E-boats. An explosion was seen in one of the enemy craft, after which, badly hit and on fire, she retired under cover of smoke. More of the enemy were hit before they retired to cover their damaged consort. Our light forces, which were unsuccessfully attacked by enemy night fighters, returned to their base with no casualties.

On the night of 20-21 Apr. light naval forces sank a small enemy supply ship northwest of Sicily.

On the night of 20-21 Apr. light bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked enemy transport and lines of communication. Yesterday light bombers and fighter-bombers escorted by Spitfires made attacks on enemy airfields and positions and fighters continued their offensive sweeps and patrols over the forward areas. Ten enemy aircraft were shot down during the day.

On the night of 20-21 Apr. four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

From all these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

23 Apr.

The First Army yesterday carried out attacks in the Bou Arada sector. All initial objectives were taken in the face of vigorous opposition. Fighting continues. It is now confirmed that the number of enemy tanks knocked out in the fighting on 20 and 21 Apr. was thirty-three.

On the Eighth Army front, further strong

(Please turn to Page 1000)

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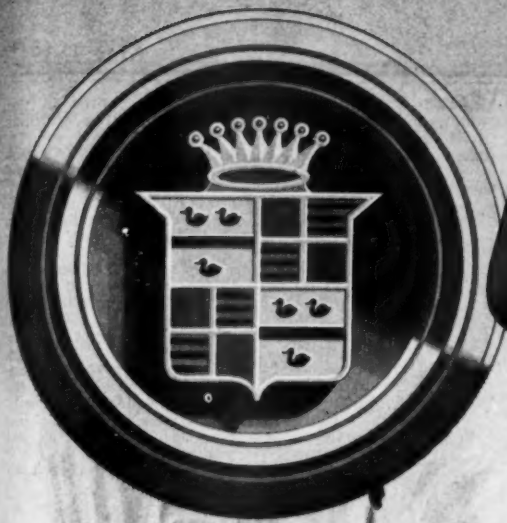
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Cadillac



It came out *Fighting!*

When American troops joined in to rid North Africa of its Nazi hordes, they were supported by the new M-5, an all-welded, light tank designed and built by Cadillac, in cooperation with U. S. Army engineers. Observers commenting on its appearance at the front said—"It came out fighting!"

Two Cadillac innovations—wholly new to mechanized warfare—endow the M-5 with speed and maneuverability demoralizing to

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M-5 can decisively outperform light tanks not possessing its inherent advantages.

We are deeply grateful to the Ordnance Department for its encouragement and co-operation in developing this new light tank. We take pride in the knowledge that production of the M-5 and precision parts for America's most famous liquid-cooled aircraft engine are direct contributions to the Victory that must be ours.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR DIVISION



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LET YOUR DOLLARS WORK, TOO—
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WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Official Communiques (Continued from Page 998)

counter-attacks were driven back with considerable loss to the enemy and all our gains are firmly held.

In a day of intensive activity medium and light bombers carried out heavy and continuous attacks on enemy troops and positions. During the course of these operations seven enemy aircraft were destroyed. P-40 Kittyhawks and Spitfires on patrol in the Gulf of Tunis encountered a formation of twenty Messerschmitt 323 transport aircraft escorted by fighters. During the combat which followed all twenty of the ME-323s and ten of their escorting fighters were shot down.

Medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force made attacks on enemy airfields in Tunisia and on shipping and harbor installations at Carloforte, in Sardinia. At the airfields bombs were seen to burst among the aircraft on the ground, and at Carloforte the target was well covered with bomb bursts and fires were started. One enemy aircraft was destroyed in combat during these raids. Five of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

24 Apr.

On the Eighth Army front yesterday our patrols were very active. A local enemy attack was repulsed.

The First Army made a considerable advance on the whole front between Bou Arada and Medjex-el-Bab. The enemy fought bitterly and launched strong counter-attacks in the sector east of Medjex-el-Bab. These attacks were defeated with heavy loss to the enemy and our forward troops securely held their objectives.

North of Sebket el Kourzia armored fighting took place. The enemy was forced to withdraw and a number of his tanks were destroyed. In the northern sector American troops made successful attacks, capturing more than 100 prisoners. In several areas advances of many miles were made in difficult hill country.

On the night of 22-23 Apr. light bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out an attack on enemy communications, motor transport and airfields. Throughout yesterday the attacks were continued on a heavy scale by medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers. Numerous attacks also were made on enemy ground positions, and fighters maintained sweeps and patrols over the battle areas.



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Attacks on railway communications and motor transport at Mateur were made by medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force, hits being scored in the target area and on enemy vehicles. B-17 Flying Fortresses attacked two motor vessels off the coast of Sicily. Direct hits were scored on one of the vessels, which was left burning.

During the course of the day's operations eight enemy aircraft were destroyed. One enemy aircraft was destroyed on the night of 22-23 Apr. From all of these operations six of our aircraft are missing.

25 Apr.

In the central and northern sectors of the Eighteenth Army Group front hard fighting against bitter opposition has resulted in a general improvement in the positions of the First Army and the Second United States Corps.

In the southern sector the Eighth Army maintained their pressure on the enemy throughout the day and further gains made during the night of 23-24 Apr. were firmly held.

Air: On the night of 23-24 Apr. medium bombers of the Tactical and Strategic Air Force attacked the docks at Bizerte and an enemy air field in Tunisia.

Yesterday fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out offensive sweeps and made attacks on enemy positions and motor transports. A number of enemy vehicles were set on fire and six enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed on the night of 23-24 Apr. From all these operations six of our aircraft are missing.

The merchant vessel attacked by Flying Fortresses off the coast of Sicily on 23 Apr. is now known to have sunk.

26 Apr.

Fighting continued yesterday over the whole of the Tunisian front, the enemy strongly contesting every inch of ground.

In all sectors our troops continued their steady progress.

On the night of 23-24 Apr. the Eighth Army captured Djebel Terhouma, a strong enemy locality northwest of Enfidaville. About fifty prisoners were taken.

On the First Army front, French forces operating in conjunction with the battle around Medjex-el-Bab advanced and captured important heights. The battle east of Medjex-el-Bab continues in our favor and severe tank casualties have been inflicted on the enemy.

On 25 April an enemy garrison which had been holding out in positions in Heldous village was finally liquidated. The northern front of Jebel Tangouch, where the enemy had also fought tenaciously, was stormed and the remnants of the garrison were captured.

In the north the Second United States Army Corps captured an important height after heavy fighting in the Sidi N'sir sector. The enemy was forced to withdraw and American troops continue to press on.

Air: Yesterday light and medium bombers and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force continued their heavy attacks on enemy transport and positions. A number of vehicles were left in flames, and many bombs were seen to burst among enemy troops and on gun emplacements.

Light bombers attacked an enemy airfield in Tunisia and started several fires. Fighters were active throughout the day, escorting the bombers and maintaining sweeps and patrols. During the course of the day seven enemy aircraft were destroyed.

From all these operations twelve of our aircraft are missing, but two of the pilots are known to be safe.

27 Apr.

The Tunisian battle continued yesterday with unabated ferocity. On the First Army front armored fighting continues in the sector southeast of Medjex-el-Bab and our troops here have again made some progress against desperate opposition from the enemy. British infantry have cleared Long Stop Hill, an important feature to the north of Medjex-el-Bab, taking another 200 prisoners.

The French forces on the First Army front have made a rapid advance and occupied a hill overlooking Pont du Fahs.

The Second (United States) Corps continued their advance in difficult country to the north. French troops in this sector are cooperating with good effect. Further gains were made yesterday on the left sector of the Eighth Army front.

Air: On the night of 25-26 Apr. Wellington bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked enemy airfields in Sardinia. Several large explosions were seen. Light bombers of the Tactical Air Force made attacks on enemy lines of communication and motor transport.

Attacks on enemy communications in Tunisia were continued yesterday by medium bombers of the Strategic Air Force. The airfield at Grosseto, in Italy, was bombed by Flying Fortresses, direct hits being observed on airfield buildings. Fighter-bombers carried out attacks on enemy shipping; hits were scored on several vessels, two of which were sunk and others were left burning.

Light bombers and fighter-bombers of the

Tactical Air Force continued their attacks in increasing intensity on enemy positions and airfields. Enemy vehicles were destroyed and large fires started. Fighters maintained offensive sweeps over the battle area.

Eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day and two during the night of 25-26 Apr. From all these operations eleven of our aircraft are missing.

9TH USAF, HQ. CAIRO

27 Apr.

Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force successfully attacked Bari airfield on the southeast coast of Italy during daylight on 26 Apr.

Hits were scored on hangars and grounded aircraft. Many fires and explosions were observed and a group of oil tanks near the field were destroyed. Hits also were observed on a railroad yard in the vicinity of the field.

Enemy fighters were seen but did not attack our formation.

All our aircraft returned safely.

10TH USAF, HQ. NEW DELHI

22 Apr.

A small formation of B-24 heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force flew over Bangkok, Thailand, early in the morning of 21 Apr. It was the third visit of American bombers on the Thai capital. Bombs were dropped against enemy military objectives but, due to the weather, results were not observed.

Other heavy bombers made an early morning attack against enemy installations in Rangoon. Clouds over the city prevented observations of results.

During daylight our B-25 medium bombers struck against railroad installations at Maymyo, Burma. Buildings and tracks south of the yards were destroyed.

P-40 fighter formations in Northwestern Burma attacked enemy stores and troops at Hpunginzip and Kamaing. Several fires were caused at Kamaing from fragmentation bombs and strafing.

On 20 Apr. medium bombers scored direct hits among rolling stock and on tracks at the Thazi railroad yards.

A large force of enemy fighters intercepted. Two of the enemy fighters were damaged.

From all these operations all of our aircraft returned safely.

It may now be revealed that during fighter operations on 19 Apr. one of our pilots was forced to leave his plane by parachute because of engine failure. Emergency supplies were dropped by another aircraft as the nature of the terrain prevented the landing of rescue aircraft. The pilot has now reached our outposts safely.

24 Apr.

During the night of 22-23 Apr. heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force attacked enemy targets in the Rangoon area.

A formation which bombed the Thilawa oil refinery south of the city reported hits in the target area. Two formations which bombed the Mahlaung railroad yards both reported good results. Bombers of the formation observed three large fires which were visible for twenty-five miles. One fire was spread over an area of three city blocks.

The other formation reported hits on buildings and warehouses in the target area, causing five large fires.

P-40s from our Assam bases bombed a bridge at Shaduzup. Damage was caused at both approaches.

Our B-25 medium bombers reported many direct hits on large buildings, warehouses and railroad tracks at Mandalay. Many buildings were demolished.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

27 Apr.

B-24 bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force yesterday attacked the Thilawa oil refinery south of Rangoon. Many direct hits were observed on installations in the area of the distillation plant and among storage tanks. One large tank exploded violently, causing fire from which smoke was visible for forty miles.

On the same day B-25 medium bombers attacked the Japanese base at Heho. Hits were observed among the revetments on the hangars and upon an anti-aircraft position.

On 25 Apr. medium bombers attacked the enemy railroad installations at Maymyo and Ywataung. At Maymyo, after securing hits on the railroad tracks and machine shops, the pilots descended to a low level and gunners strafed light anti-aircraft positions and slit trenches with good effect.

At Ywataung hits were observed on the main line railroad tracks and a spur line.

From all of these operations one of our aircraft has not yet returned.

14TH USAF, HQ. CHUNGKING

26 Apr.

Bombers and fighters of the Fourteenth Air Force of the United States Army Air Forces in China bombed and strafed vital Japanese lead and zinc mining properties at Namtu, Burma, thirty miles northwest of

BUY WAR BONDS!

Lashio, 24 Apr. Hits were scored in the smelter processing plant and the railroad yards.

Following the initial attack by B-25s and P-40s, a second wave of fighters again strafed the target area.

Chinese pilots attached to the Fourteenth Air Force made their first combat flights in this mission, participating as both fighter and bomber pilots.

Anti-aircraft fire was heavy but ineffective. No enemy interception was attempted and all our planes returned safely to their base.

On 25 Apr. a large formation of Japanese fighters attempted to attack one of our advanced bases in Hunan Province. Although outnumbered 2 to 1, the Fourteenth Air Force fighter pilots engaged the enemy near the field, destroying five enemy planes and probably four others. No injury to personnel nor damage to equipment was sustained by our force during the engagement.

All our planes returned safely to their base.

Navy College Program

Eighty per cent of the men to be called to active duty July 1, 1943 in the Navy V-12 college program will be inactive reservists already in colleges, who will be permitted to complete additional terms of instruction under existing academic programs. High school graduates will make up the other 20 per cent of the quota and will enter immediately upon the prescribed Navy V-12 curricula.

"The primary purpose of the Navy College Training Program is to disrupt as little as possible the academic work of reservists now in college," the Navy Department said in a statement to educators. "A second important purpose is to allow college administrations and faculties to make the shift to the new, fully prescribed V-12 curricula by stages and thus to avoid undue dislocations in their academic program."

Rear Adm. Sowell at Bermuda

Rear Adm. Ingram Cecil Sowell, USN, has assumed new duties as Commandant, Naval Operating Base, Bermuda, and Commander, Combined Defense Forces, a post in which he relieved Rear Adm. Jules James, USN.

Rear Admiral Sowell was formerly Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho. Rear Admiral James, who has served in Bermuda for two years, will return to Washington for further assignment.

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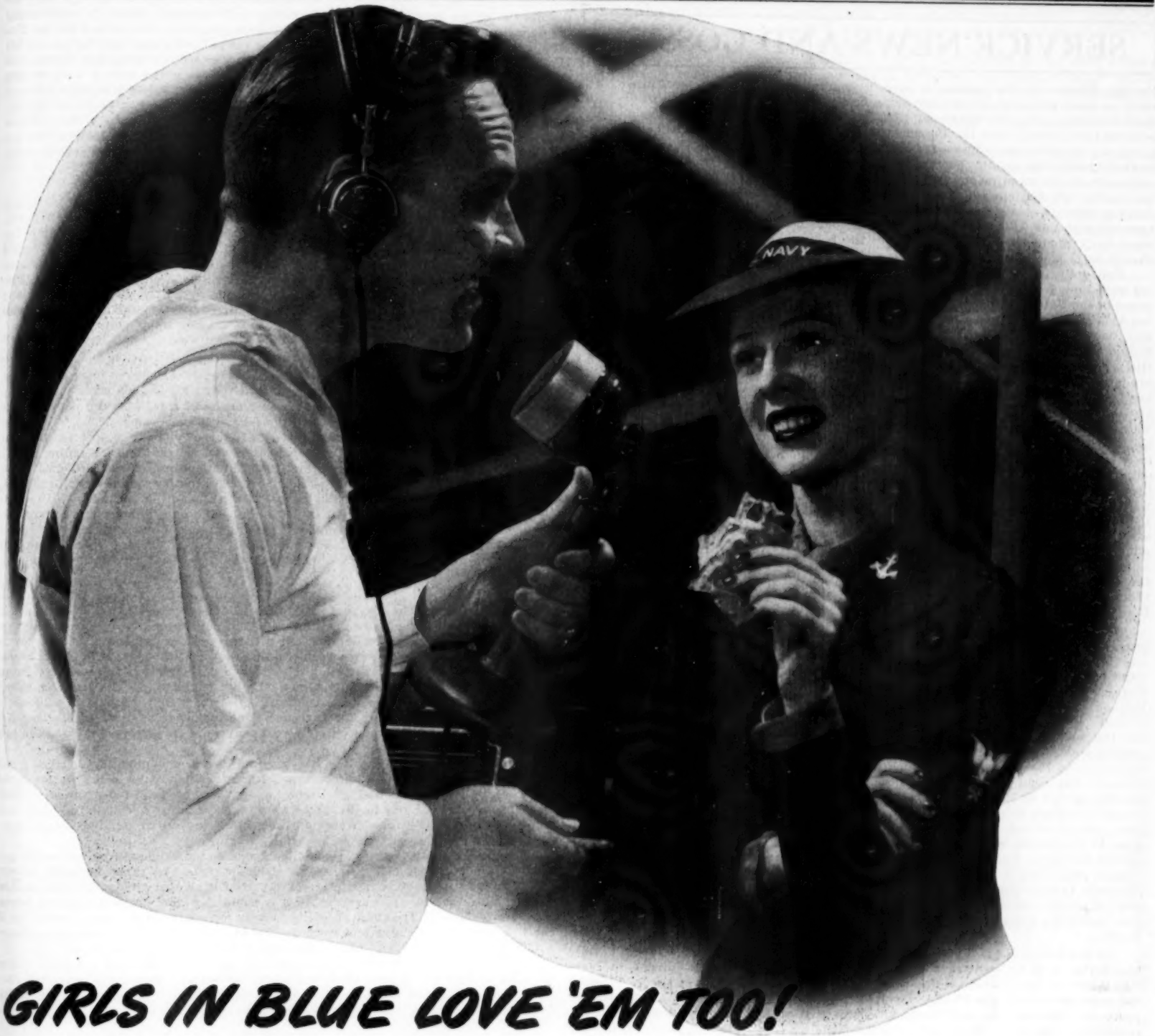
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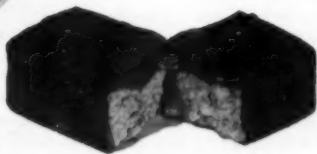
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smooth layer of creamy caramel . . . luscious center of chocolate nougat, richly flavored with real malted milk. No wonder

Milky Ways disappear so fast these days! (They're being sent to our boys overseas, too) When you crave

good candy ask for a Milky Way and if your candy counter

is sold out . . . ask again.



SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—In the absence of explicit understanding between the United Nations on their war aims, it was inevitable that differences would develop to disturb their relations, and to provide ammunition for enemy propaganda. It was because they realized this prospect that the President and Secretary Hull proposed Allied conferences, one of which on refugees is now in progress, and a second on food is to open at Hot Springs this month. From these conferences it was expected there would develop agreements on principle that would insure common action during the war, and harmonious negotiations when victory shall be achieved. Entering into this step also was the effort to obtain from the Senate a declaration of policy to which, in its discussions with our Allies, the Administration could point as proof that any pledges made by it would receive the sanction of the responsible coordinate branch of the Treaty making power.

Unhappily, as the conference program was being started and the Senate was moving with slow deliberation, there arose the incidents which demonstrate that the alliance of the United Nations is groaning and creaking, as do all alliances; and that of the Axis is likewise a case in point. It is the duty of statesmanship to lessen friction, and, therefore, on our part we are promoting the restoration of relations between Russia and the Polish Government In Exile, which the former abruptly "suspended." Hitler's self-interest caused him to conduct recently the conversations he had with his manacled associates. Preliminary always to military operations, the Axis aim has been to arouse and intensify suspicion among its enemies, thereby applying the age-old maxim of divide and conquer. Hence the Nazi "revelation" that 8,000 Polish officers had been massacred by the Russians near Smolensk. Because this "revelation" had followed failure of the Polish Government In Exile to obtain exact information as to the whereabouts of the officers, because 75,000 Polish soldiers who arrived without equipment in Iran, lacked commissioned direction, Premier Sikorski deemed an investigation warranted, and requested this action by the International Red Cross whose duty it is to look after the welfare of war prisoners. At the same time the Polish note spoke of the atrocities inflicted upon the Poles by the Germans and asserted that the profoundly hypocritical indignation of German propaganda, could not be used as a cover for German crimes. Sensitive as the Soviet Government is to reflection upon its conduct, and without prior notification to its Allies, it answered the proposal for an investigation by summarily interrupting relations with the Sikorski Ministry. Meanwhile the Red Cross refused to make the probe on the ground that Russia had not requested it.

Back of this incident, of course, is the territorial dispute between the two Governments. Because of the attitude of the United States for the restoration of pre-war boundaries that dispute is a matter of concern for all the United Nations. Repeatedly Stalin has emphasized his claim to the Baltic States, part of the Polish Ukraine, Roumanian held Bessarabia and the Karelian isthmus which belonged to Finland. While Premier Sikorski expressed willingness to let the frontier question remain "open," this at the time relations were established between his Ministry and the Soviet Government, no one doubted his purpose to insist upon the pre-war boundaries for his country. As a step toward the realization of this purpose he took advantage of the utterances of Prime Minister Churchill to urge publicly the creation of a European Confederation of Small States whose population would be three-fourths of that of Russia and far larger than that of Germany. It is reported the Czecho-Slovakian Government In Exile is not favorable to the Polish Confederation plan, and its refusal to participate in it would doom its adoption. However, it does seem as though the Sikorski Ministry in demanding the Red Cross inquiry into the alleged massacre, was inspired by a desire to precipitate a decision of the boundary dispute while Russia is facing a new German attack, and that Stalin seized the opportunity to make clear that he would not tolerate any interference with the achievement of his territorial designs. Whatever happens regarding the boundary question, it is expected a reorganization of the Polish Ministry will occur, and this may satisfy Stalin.

As the war between Finland and Russia is also over the question of territorial boundaries, it is apparent that the former is awaiting with intense interest the announcement of the attitude which the United States and Britain will adopt. Indeed, the determination of the Finnish Government on the question of making a separate peace with Russia may well hinge upon the kind of settlement, if any, developed, respecting Poland. To show our dissatisfaction with Finland's continuance in the war, we withdrew all of our diplomatic personnel from Helsinki with the exception of a Charge d'Affaires and one clerk; and in our conversations with her we have urged that she not comply with a German demand to engage in an offensive against Russia, and have pointed out that should she do so we will be unable to give her any assistance at the end of the war. She would like American guarantees for her integrity, but this we have refused, and we have even gone so far as to decline to be an intermediary with Moscow in the matter of peace terms. In view of the unlikely possibility that Stalin will abandon his territorial designs, Finland is apt to hold that her fortunes justify her in remaining a part of the Axis, only insofar, however, as defending the boundaries she claims. An important factor that remains in the determination of the course she will pursue is the dispute between Sweden and Germany resulting from the latter's action in mining Swedish territorial waters and the suspicion that a Swedish submarine was sunk by a German vessel. It is believed the incidents will be adjusted, but the Swedes know their country would be invaded should the Allies land in Norway. They are determined to resist invasion from any quarter, in which case they would want the cooperation of Finland.

Used also by Axis propaganda are the apparent differences between the United States and Britain over India. As his special representative to India, the President sent the career diplomat, William Phillips, to New Delhi. His mission was to inquire into the situation in that vast country, and it was justified by the presence of American air and ground troops therein, by their participation in hostilities against Japan, and by the fact that India will be the base for operations through Burma and China. It was hoped the Ambassador would be helpful in promoting a solution of the problem of Indian government. His preliminary inquiries established a strong anti-British sentiment amongst the people and the necessity of a remedy, but his report added that he could not submit recommendations until he had interviewed Gandhi and other leaders of the All-India Congress. He asked permission to hold such interviews, but the British authorities refused his request. So he is coming to Washington to

discuss the entire question with the President and Secretary Hull. In announcing his departure he took the unusual step of revealing that the British had denied him an opportunity to see the Indian leaders, though it is known they had facilitated his contacts with the representatives of the Moslems, the Untouchables and the Indian Princes. Because they feel they have the situation in hand, the British were willing for the people to learn of Mr. Phillips' rebuff. It is believed Prime Minister Churchill was apprised in advance of the statement Mr. Phillips intended to issue and acquiesced therein, perhaps because he desired a reason for making a resurvey of the situation. In any case it is felt in diplomatic circles that the incident will not be embarrassing, and an indication of the fact is given by the announcement that the Ambassador, after his consultations here, will return to New Delhi.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Elam L. Stewart was transferred 25 April from the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, Camp Lee, Va., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., where he will be director of supply. Colonel Stewart had been at Camp Lee since activation of the QMRTC in February, 1941. During his first year, a period covering the establishment and growth of the training center, he was in charge of supplies. Since April of last year he had served as S-2 officer, supervising public relations, intelligence, special service, and orientation activities of the QMRTC, and in addition had served as War Bond officer and directed the sale of National Service Life Insurance.

Temporary Chief Warrant Officers—Each unit having an authorized allotment of warrant officers is not necessarily entitled to have 40 per cent of the total of warrant officers in grade of chief warrant officer. Army Ground Forces has made clear. As a result of some misunderstanding about the assignment of chief warrant officers under provisions of AR 610-15, AGF has issued the following memorandum:

"An appointing authority is authorized to have not more than 40% of the total number of warrant officers (chief warrant officers and warrant officers, junior grade) under his control as chief warrant officers. Subordinate units and installations are not, in turn, necessarily authorized 40% of their respective totals as chief warrant officers. All units and installations under the control of the appointing authority will be considered collectively as a single unit in determining the total number of warrant officers upon which to base the percentage of chief warrant officers authorized. The appointment and assignment of temporary chief warrant officers within units or installations, including authorized bands, is the responsibility of the appointing authority."

Navy Supply Corps—The Navy's fourth class of officers trained especially to assist other officers and enlisted personnel in taking full advantage of the National Service Life Insurance, which is available to all members of the nation's armed forces, is now completing an intensive two week training course at the Navy's Training School for Insurance Officers at Washington. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, through the Insurance Sub-Division of its allotment division, conducts the training school and handles the accounting and disbursing in connection with payroll allotments for insurance premiums both for government and commercial insurance. Rear Admiral Young said the Navy hoped to have 100 per cent of its personnel insured through allotment-paid premiums.

A production achievement that has resulted in the equipping of all fighting and cargo vessels with ample life preservers without a single day's delay was reported this week by Rear Adm. William Brent Young, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Early in 1942 steps were taken to insure adequate life preservers for American ships by the conversion of more than a score of small specialty manufacturers into the production of this vital war necessity.

Companies producing such peace-time goods as ladies' handbags, raincoats, golf bags, automobile seat covers, hassocks, boudoir dolls and canoe cushions quickly turned to the manufacture of life preservers after it became evident that the handful of companies making them before the war could not meet demand, even on round-the-clock schedules. The small specialty makers were interested in the possibilities of the life preserver business and were quickly given orders by the Navy Department which assured them of a volume of business and put them on war work.

Another story of conversion is behind the large production of inflatable rubber lifebelts. Firms which once made hot water bottles and door mats converted their output to war goods many months ago. Rubber lifebelts equipped for automatic inflation by a small cylinder of carbon dioxide carry CO₂ containers like those used for siphon bottles.

Army Chaplains Corps—The Chaplains Corps of the Army was prominent in Easter broadcasts. Among those in the vicinity of the nation's capital were the Chief of Chaplains, William R. Arnold, who spoke from Washington in introducing the 8 A. M. NBC service originating in Lowry Field, Col. Deputy Chief George F. Rixey introduced the Blue network 7 A. M. service originating at Fort George G. Meade. Chaplain James R. C. Pinwood delivered the sermon on the Wings Over Jordan program at 10:30 A. M.

Chaplains are charged with the responsibility of guarding against creedal and racial statements that may appear in tracts and other religious literature.

Chaplain August F. Gearhard, senior Catholic chaplain with the United States Air Forces in the South Pacific, has been awarded the Silver Star decoration for gallantry in action. He received the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I.

The flag, symbolic of religion, placed in Army chapels is to be known hereafter as the Chapel Flag and not as the Chaplain's Flag. A flag of this type, made of rayon and for display only in chapels, is procurable from the Commanding Officer at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot at a cost of \$42.49, shipping cost not prepaid. It may be purchased from an available Chaplain's Fund. The Chief of Chaplains Fund may not be drawn on for this expenditure.

Bureau of Ships—Certain amendments in specifications for steel plates rolled on strip mills for use in the Naval building program have been made as a means of speeding production of this type of steel.

The amendments change the method of judging steel without appreciably changing the quality of steel which is acceptable. The most important change is the establishment of a flat minimum requirement for tensile strength of 58,000 pounds per square inch. This will permit immediate decisions to be made upon tests of plates in place of the former procedure of taking an average strength of 60,000 pounds with a minimum of 57,000 pounds on any individual tests. The new requirement raises the

old minimum and abandons the old averaging procedure.

An adjustment also has been made in elongation requirements, with the establishment of a flat minimum of 21 per cent. The yield point is retained at 30,000 pounds per square inch. Other changes deal with the technical details of the sampling and testing.

The change in specifications was promulgated in a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Ships to Commandants of Navy Yards, Supervisors of Shipbuilding, Inspectors of Naval Material, Industrial Managers and Assistant Industrial Managers.

"The foregoing test procedures," the Chief of the Bureau of Ships said in his letter to representatives in the field, "are prescribed as a result of the Bureau's desire to obtain full productive effort from all suitable sources. They can only be most fully effective if coupled with the fullest cooperative effort of the manufacturers in such matters as scheduling of rollings, etc. Inspectors in placing these instructions into effect are requested to bring this fact to the attention of manufacturers in such a manner as to demonstrate clearly that the measure of success in improving production is equally dependent upon their cooperative effort."

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS, AGF—A call for 600 field artillery trained soldiers to volunteer for paratroop duty was issued this week by Army Ground Forces Headquarters.

A field artillery soldier who is interested in becoming a paratrooper should notify his battery commander who will forward his application to the Commanding General, Airborne Command, Camp Mackall, N. C.

Promotion of Maj. William G. Bartlett, GSC, to Lt. Colonel and 2nd Lt. Thomas H. Rough, GSC, to the rank of 1st Lieutenant was announced this week at Ground Forces Headquarters.

THIRD ARMY—Maneuvering troops are to be thoroughly instructed in the importance of correct tactical formations, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, Commanding General, Third Army, announced this week. Stressing the purpose of the current maneuvers at a critique, he emphasized the use of tactically correct formations, the proper use of all available reconnaissance and security measures, the maintenance of control and discipline of troops and the employment of the tactical doctrines as now in practice.

The first four phases of the maneuver period have been devoted to divisional field exercises, designed to furnish the division commanders an opportunity to check further on the tactically correct formations which are being stressed. These divisional field exercises are held independently of each other in this field period and are controlled exercises. Upon completion, the maneuver problems will begin.

Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, XV Corps Commander, is director of the maneuvers, while Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller and Maj. Gen. John B. Coulter are the field commanders of the maneuvering forces.

ARMORED FORCE—1st Sgt. John J. Desmoni was awarded the Soldier's medal for heroism last week at a formal review of the 43d Armored Regiment at Camp Campbell, Ky. Sergeant Desmoni rescued an officer who was caught under his motorcycle and carried downstream into deep water during a field problem.

The Victory Armored Division has established an extensive field encampment in central Tennessee. The division is under the command of Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver, who led the American troops landing in the Oran area last Fall.

Soldiers soon will enjoy "good fishing" at Fort Knox, Ky. About 100 small lakes on the reservation have been stocked with a variety of game fish by Lt. Col. G. R. McElroy, Post Game Warden. It is expected that all of the lakes will be opened for unrestricted fishing by soldiers.

Maj. John T. Seaman has been appointed director of the motorcycle department at the Armored Force School, Fort Knox. He succeeds Col. William E. Watters, who has been transferred to an ASF assignment in Washington, D. C.

The Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox has geared its training program for driving and maintenance to fit two-week bivouac periods. The plan was adopted to avoid loss of time in traveling to driving ranges. A battalion of trainees at a time will go on bivouac for the training with peeps, trucks, half tracks and tanks.

Medical Department—The Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Ga., was dedicated at an impressive ceremony held on Palm Sunday, during the afternoon of 18

April. The forty minute program, which was broadcast over WRDW, began with the invocation by Chaplain Jason W. Oxner, and ended with the raising of the colors and the playing of the National Anthem.

Col. Hew B. McMurdo, Commanding Officer of the Hospital, gave a short address of welcome and later introduced the various speakers. The guest of honor on this occasion was Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, widow of the late Colonel Oliver, in whose honor the new hospital was named. Colonel Oliver was chief Dental Surgeon of the A. E. F., and after the First World War was elected President of the American Dental Association.

The principal speaker of the day was Gen. R. H. Mills, Dental Corps, representing the Surgeon General. Others on the program were Col. Sanford W. French, Chief of the Medical Branch, Fourth Service Command, and the Hon. W. D. Page, Mayor of Augusta.

Following his address, General Mills presented Mrs. Oliver with a replica of the Stars and Stripes, together with a miniature of the Oliver General Hospital flag. The two emblems flew together from a staff mounted on a silver base, and were a gift from the personnel of the hospital. Mrs. Oliver, in an impressive and gracious acceptance, regretted that her son, Brigadier General Oliver, could not be present.

Following the exercises the visitors and personnel were received at tea and presented to the receiving line by Colonel and Mrs. McMurdo.

Marine Corps—The United States Marines now occupy new and modern barracks at San Juan, Puerto Rico, after being billeted approximately three years in an old wooden dwelling.

The old barracks had sunk, in some places, so that it actually became a crooked house—bent in the center. Whenever the rains fell, great pools of water collected in these depressions, keeping details on Extra Police Duty busy all the time sweeping and swabbing. Dust from the roads adjacent to the old home made it difficult to keep anything clean. The dirty, brown color of the place, in the center of modern, cool green-colored buildings was an eyesore.

The new barracks is a three-wing building, two decks high, it is constructed of steel reinforced concrete. Facilities are modern, including an office intercommunication system. There is no glass in any of the window openings, only screens and shutters. Because Puerto Rico is in the center of the hurricane area of the Caribbean, sturdy protective coverings for the windows in case of storms have been provided.

At first, there was some inconvenience. For instance only hot water, no cold, would issue from faucets and showers. Mosquitoes were difficult to oust. Post Exchange service halted for nearly a week and a cigarette shortage developed.

But now everything is in perfect working order. The new barracks is closer to the laundry, Chapel and motion picture theater. It is no further from the Main Gate than before. The canteen has begun to function once more. The new Recreation Room would do credit to a Washington club. A soda fountain and beer dispenser, something to dream of in the old building, have been installed.

Army Transportation Corps—Varied loads ranging from cork and phosphates to steel scrap and rebuildable airplane engines make up the assorted ballast of ships

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coming home from overseas. Part of the vast problem of logistics is this "supply in reverse," whereby usable salvage and valuable import products replace on the home trip the ton-a-month-per-man volume that moves steadily to U. S. troops abroad. The occasional load of cork, according to Lt. Col. Robert H. Clarkson, superintendent of a typical North African port, is popular cargo with wartime skippers because they have an idea it will keep a torpedoed ship afloat.

The port in question, typical of those extending along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Africa, hums day and night with growing activity. Giant cranes dip from ship holds an immense variety of materials—two-ton bombs, rations, trucks and locomotives, as well as civilian clothing for distribution for the Army lends a hand to speed lend-lease. This activity did not come about by accident. Colonel Clarkson, who before the war operated a rail and highway freight system in Southwestern United States, states: "Long before these operations started, we were being organized and instructed in the operation of this particular port. Our troops landed 8 November. By the 11th, the port had been taken. A few days later we were on the job and the port was operating. Now we are unloading a Liberty Ship and getting it out reloaded in record time."

Army Post Exchanges—The War Department has issued Circular No. 98, to provide that the dividends distributed by Army exchanges to organization funds shall not exceed an amount equivalent to 50 cents per man per month. In accordance with paragraph 11c of AR 210-65, the new Army Exchange regulation issued 19 March, each exchange in continental United States will forward monthly to the Army Exchange Service a check for one-half of one per cent of the gross sales of the exchange, including the gross sales of concessionaires, for the business month.

The circular further provides that commanding officers of posts and other installations will appoint as exchange officers "only those officers who have had experience in the operation of exchanges or who have been trained as exchange officers by the Army Exchange Service." If such qualified officers are not available at the post, the commander will forward a request for assignment of an exchange officer to the

chief of the Army Exchange Service through the commanding general of the service command.

The War Department is informing post exchanges that retail sales of furs, jewelry and toilet preparations may be made tax free as the result of an arrangement made with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A condition of the arrangement is that such sales will be made only to members of the armed forces and their families and to civilian personnel permanently employed on military posts. Any transaction, whether or not participated in by an Army Exchange or commissary, either as a collecting agent or as an intermediate purchaser of the article concerned, whereby furs, jewelry or toilet articles are procured from a private retail dealer is not to be considered as tax free and the price paid to the private retail dealer should include the retailers' excise tax.

Army Air Forces—Appointment of Mr. Richard C. du Pont, of Granogue, Del., as Special Assistant to the Commanding General, in charge of the Army Air Forces Glider Program, was announced this week. Mr. du Pont, serving in a civilian capacity, assumed his duties on 27 April. Mr. du Pont was a pioneer in gliding in the United States, and has held American soaring and altitude records. In June, 1942 Mr. du Pont successfully demonstrated at Wright Field, Ohio, the use of a system for the pick-up of Army Air Forces military gliders by an airplane in flight.

As Special Assistant on the Army Air Forces Glider Program, Mr. du Pont will have complete charge of glider production and training, and with respect to the glider program will have the authority of an Assistant Chief of Air Staff.

The Army Air Forces is concentrating on operational and combat training for glider pilots and has temporarily suspended the elementary and basic glider pilot training program. Men currently in the advanced training stage of this training will continue it, becoming glider pilots with the rank of Flight Officers, and going on to operational training.

A United States Army Air Forces Heavy Bombardment Group lost an average of less than one per cent of its planes per mission in helping rout Marshal Rommel's troops from the Middle East, Col. Hugo P. Rush, AC, has reported. Colonel Rush, who has just returned to the United States, organized and commanded one of the first Groups of United States Army Air Forces bombardment planes in the Middle East. The Group helped repulse the Germans and Italians at El Alamein and then participated in many missions which aided in driving the enemy back along the Tunisian coast.

"Most members of the crews were very young and with no battle experience, yet they were engaged in combat with the enemy two weeks after leaving the United States," said Colonel Rush. "The targets included Tobruk, Benghazi, Tripoli, Sfax, Sousse, Tunis, Palermo, Messina, Naples, Navarino Bay, and many other coastal towns and shipping installations in Italy."

Colonel Rush said high altitude bombing was carried out with success by the Group on most of its missions. "Each mission averaged ten hours flying time," he said. "One youthful pilot rolled up 25 missions which totaled 250 hours, and many of his trips were taken under adverse flying conditions. The initial attacks against Rommel's supply lines extended a distance of 2,000 miles from the Army Air Forces base to the target. Consolidated B-24 four motored Liberators were flown almost exclusively by our Group."

Colonel Rush said the most pleasing factor of the Group's operations was the small losses in air force personnel and equipment. "The American boys flew the 'milk run' and 'mail run' with regularity, yet lost only one-half of one per cent of the planes dispatched on each mission the first five months of operations," said Colonel Rush. "The over-all loss never passed the 1 per cent mark." Colonel Rush reported that his Group conducted the first raid on Naples. He said that "the results were successful."

The Gulfport Field, Miss., Army Air Forces Technical Training Command school for airplane mechanics, received the coveted Third District, AAF TTC, Banner for Efficiency on 6 April bringing that field one of the highest honors obtainable less than one year after its inception. The banner, awarded by Maj. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel, Third District Commander, was presented at a review on the apron of the field's airdrome, with Brig. Gen. Early E. W. Duncan, Commander of the Lincoln, Neb., technical school, presenting the banner.

Data arriving this week from London reports that the "Typhoon" was designed and manufactured by the Hawker Aircraft Company, Limited. It is a single seater fighter low winged Cantilever monoplane. It is powered by a Napier Sabre sleeve valve engine with twenty-four cylinders arranged in four banks of six cylinders in "H" formation. The aircraft has a span of 41' 7" and an overall length of 31' 11". Its height with the tail up and one blade vertical is 14' 7"; height with tail down and one blade vertical 15' 3½". The Typhoon 1A has twelve .303 Browning guns in the wings, six a side. The Typhoon 1B has four 20 mm. hispano guns, two in each wing.

Signal Corps—New assignments within the 803rd Signal Training Regiment, Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., were made public recently, with the inactivation of the 802nd Signal Training Regiment and the absorption of its companies into the 803rd. Col. Walter C. Ellis remains in command of the expanded regiment, and Lt. Col. Richard E. Moore, former C. O. of the 802nd, was named Executive Officer. Maj. Horace G. Rice is the new Regimental Adjutant and S-1.

The deactivation of the 802nd and the expansion of the 803rd was directed by higher authority to more effectively conserve administrative personnel and release more officers and men for combat duty.

The jobs of Plans and Training falls to Maj. Edgar J. Stenger. Other regimental staff assignments are: Capt. Joseph E. Venables, Asst. Executive Officer; Capt. George W. Artz, Assistant Adjutant; Capt. William E. Young, Assistant Personnel Adjutant; and 1st Lt. Robert T. Peck, Assistant Regimental Supply Officer. Newly assigned Battalion Commanders are Maj. William R. McFarnan—1st Bn., Maj. Elgin V. Kibby—2nd Bn., Maj. Ted J. Palik—3rd Bn., and Maj. Edward L. Chapin—4th Bn. 1st Lts. Albert Diamond and Henry W. Moore, Jr., are detailed Assistant S-4's (Field Rations). Other new regimental staff assignments include: 2nd Lt. Robert E. Hille, Assistant Special Service Officer; Maj. Elgin V. Kibby, Regimental Inspector; 2nd Lt. Charles T. Simmons, Assistant Fire Marshal; 2nd Lt. Guy B. Warner, Assistant Adjutant (Billeting) and Cadre Officer, and 2nd Lt. Douglas S. Fralick, Weapons Instructor.

In addition to their other duties, Maj. William R. McFarnan and Elgin V. Kibby will act as Summary Court Officers.

Battalion adjutants and unit personnel officers are detailed as follows: 1st Bn., 1st Lt. Frank Hale and 1st Lt. Carl P. Greenfield; 2nd Bn., 1st Lt. Clarence H. Walsh, Jr. and 1st Lt. Robert E. Emmons; 3rd Bn., 1st Lt. LeRoy F. Trott and 2nd Lt. George

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W. Collier; 4th Bn. Capt. Jacob W. Lang, jr. and 1st Lt. Howard Mason. In addition to his regular duty, 1st Lt. Matthew F. Bender is detailed Assistant Plans and Training Officer.

Capt. Ralph E. Moody will continue as Regimental Personnel Adjutant.

Maj. Paul A. Feyerelsen, Signal Corps, has been appointed executive officer of the Central Signal Corps School at Camp Crowder, Mo. Major Feyerelsen is a recent graduate of the Command and General Staff School and previously was executive officer of the Military Personnel Branch of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington. It was while he was in Washington that he served under Brig. Gen. Henry L. P. King, who was then chief of the Military Personnel Branch. General King is now Commandant of the Central Signal Corps School.

New members of the Examining Board for Candidates, Signal Corps Officer Candidate School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., include: Captains W. D. Archer and E. R. Ellis, instructors of Long Lines Inside, Specialty; Captains F. P. Baker and G. P. Simmons, instructors of the Advanced Officers Course; Capt. O. Baldassari, Senior Instructor in the Cadre Training Course; Captain Caron, Assistant senior instructor of Long Lines Outside, Specialty; Capt. Roy C. Hopkins, Administrative Assistant, Hq. Officers' School; and Capt. J. M. Clema, Plans and Training Officer, Hq.

Burial Flags—According to Postal Bulletin 18536, the Veterans' Administration has been authorized to select first, second and third class post offices and fourth class post offices located at county seats to act as depositories for burial flags which are to be available for final rites for honorably discharged veterans of any war, or personnel honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard after having served at least one enlistment, or who die after discharge as a result of disability incurred in line of duty. This applies also to selectees who have honorably completed a period of training and service for which they are entitled to a certificate to that effect.

The Veterans' Administration is to formulate and issue to the depository post offices the rules and regulations governing the issuing of the flags. All correspondence relative to the supply and issuance of the flags must be addressed to the manager of the Veterans' Administration region using a particular post office for a depository. The purpose of the new order is to make these flags more readily available than they have been.

Democrat Hits Politics Ban

From the Democratic side of the House came criticism recently of the War Department's order against service personnel running for office or accepting nominations.

Representative Rankin, of Miss., chairman of the World War Veterans' Legislation Committee, declared that when Secretary of War Stimson's order first came out, "I thought of taking the floor

and expressing my views, which are very pronounced on this subject. I think the order is a terrible mistake. If he can prohibit men in the service running for office, the next thing he can tell them whether or not they can vote."

"I submit," Mr. Rankin continued, "that it is a bad practice for the Secretary of War to arrogate to himself the prerogative of saying to the men in the armed forces, 'You cannot even put your name on the ballot at home and let your

people elect you to office.'"

The order ought to be revoked, Mr. Rankin stated, or Congress should set it aside. He concluded, "If it were necessary to do this in order to win this war, I would not complain, but I do not think it contributes one iota to the war effort but may have a depressing effect on many men now in the service."

Pledge Aid Against Japs

General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, has received the following message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill:

"I have read with indignation of the cold-blooded execution of your airmen by the Japanese. This barbarous and unusual action reveals in a peculiarly significant manner the fear the Japanese have of having the munition factories and other military objectives in their homeland bombed."

"I cannot resist sending you this message to assure you that the Royal Air Force earnestly look forward to the day when they will be able to fly side by side with their American comrades to attack Tokyo and other cities of Japan and strip this cruel and greedy nation of their power to molest the civilized world."

"We shall certainly claim for our airmen a full share in this task which, however long it takes, must be thoroughly done by the combined force of both our peoples."

Oppose Medical Academies

The War and Navy Departments and the Bureau of the Budget have expressed opposition to creation of an academy, similar to the Military and Naval Academies, for the purpose of training doctors for the armed forces. The bill, S. 655, was introduced 4 Feb. by Senator Thomas, of Okla.

Both the Army and Navy pointed out that graduates from the proposed academy would not be available for four years, and thus would not relieve war needs, while at the same time, expert personnel would be needed to staff the medical academy.

In peacetime, the Navy Department commented, it is doubtful whether in-

structors of the calibre necessary could be retained to teach at the academy, since the government cannot match the income which medical experts at class A medical schools obtain from instruction, consultations and private practice.

Both services termed the proposal "very expensive." The Army remarked that its need for doctors before the war was only about 35 per annum. The present system, whereby the whole graduate body of the medical colleges is available for the services, is eminently satisfactory, the Army stated.

The War Department also has informed the House Military Affairs Committee that it is opposed to a somewhat similar bill, H. R. 691.



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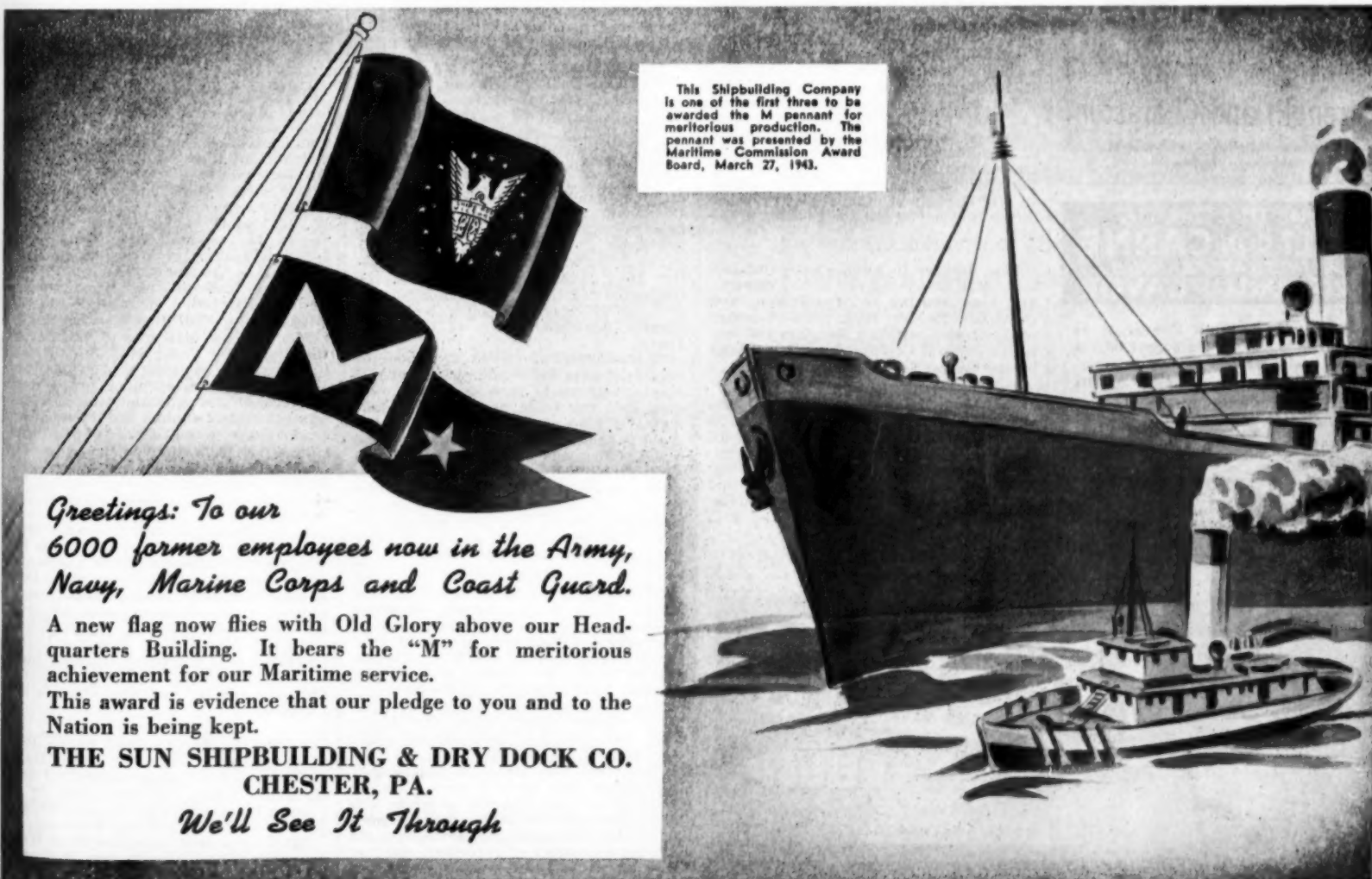
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We'll See It Through

REAR Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mrs. Reichmuth will head the receiving line at the Junior Naval Officers Ball tonight, to be held at the Mayflower.

The United States Navy Band will furnish the music and dancing will begin at nine o'clock. Mrs. Ernest J. King, wife of Admiral King, commandant of the U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, is honorary chairman of the patronesses list.

The Junior Naval Officers Committee is being assisted by Lt. J. S. Goetz, Lt. A. M. McCrone, Lt. M. F. McCormick, Lt. C. E. Peterson, Lt. W. D. Thompson, Capt. R. M. Woods, Lt. (jg) N. Crowthers, also Lt. (jg) H. H. Hanson, A. J. Marvin, W. W. May, W. T. Strickland, W. M. Whittington, Jr., and Ens. L. K. Riley, all of whom have been selling tickets at the Navy Dept.

Heading the WAVE Officers Committee is Ensign Ann Louman, who is being assisted by Misses Joy Hancock, Vida Bulst, Marguerite Hicks, Marylouise Helmman, Edith Jacoby, Peyton Moore, Louise Pierson and Almee Myles.

Mrs. James V. Forrestal, wife of the Under Secretary of the Navy is a patroness, as is also Lt. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee of the WAVES; Maj. Ruth C. Streeter, Lt. Comdr. Dorothy C. Stratton, Mrs. Ralph Bard, wife of the Assistant Secretary; and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, wife of Comdr. Vanderbilt.

Junior officers of naval powers attached to embassies and legations are to attend the ball as special guests, as will also those attached to naval missions.

The former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Edison, now Governor of New Jersey, and Mrs. Edison were house guests of Mrs. Edward B. McLean for

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

her Easter breakfast. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ira Maxwell, and Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory S. Land were among the Service folk at the party.

Rear Adm. W. O. Spears, USN, director of the Pan American division of the Office of Naval Operations, was host the other evening at a reception honoring the Cuban aviators who recently completed their training course at Corpus Christi, Tex., and for Lt. Comdr. R. M. Gavet who accompanied them to Washington.

The Cubans are Lt. Aquilino Condor, and Albert Juarrero, and Ensigns Antonio Garcia, and Felipe Medina.

An aftermath of the visit last summer of King George of Greece to this country has brought what the Greek Ambassador, M. Cimon Diamantopoulos cited as "a very happy mission," which was his visit to "somewhere in Kansas," as the guest of Gen. Louis Fortier, now commanding the Ninety-fourth Division and the purpose of the visit, the bestowal upon Gen. Fortier of the Military Cross of the Commander of the Order of King George the First of Greece.

When the King of Greece, George II, made his tour of the United States, Gen. Fortier, then a colonel was the King's American aide, and was one of the King's suite at the reception at the Greek Embassy.

A luncheon in honor of Maj. Gen. Salvador S. Sanchez of the Mexican Army, visiting in Washington, was given this week by Vice Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, chairman of the U. S. section of the Joint Mexican-U. S. Defense Commission.

Lt. and Mrs. Peyton D. Reed announce the birth of a son on Easter morning, Peyton D. Reed, Jr., at Providence Hospital, Columbia, S. C. The child who will be called David is the grandson of Col. Robert E. Coughlin, CE, and Mrs. Coughlin, and of Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Reed of Athens, Ohio. His uncles are Cadet John T. Coughlin of West Point, and John Reed of Athens, Ohio. He is the great nephew of Mrs. Edward A. Murphy, wife of Col. Murphy; Mrs. Albert J. Wick, wife of Col. Wick; H. G. Coughlin of Washington, Col. John M. Coughlin, CE, Col. Courtney Whitney, and Milton Whitney of Washington, D. C., Alden Whitney of Cleveland and Walter Whitney of New York. Mrs. Reed is living with her mother at 2917 Gervais St., Columbia, while her father is overseas and her husband in the West.

Mrs. Spencer B. Akin, whose husband, Gen. Akin is serving out of the country, has been visiting in Washington, and while now in New York, plans to return to the Capital within a few days and will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Leon Ryder before leaving for the south.

Mrs. James Douglas Blackwood, Jr., widow of Comdr. Blackwood, killed in the South Pacific, is staying with Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Fitzgerald while a residence, she recently purchased in Arlington, Va., is put in readiness for her and her daughter, Ensign Sarah Douglas Blackwood on duty in Washington with the WAVES.

(Continued on Next Page)



Left, Mrs. George Spelman Downer who before her marriage 24 Apr. to Maj. Downer was Miss Agnes Evans, daughter of Mrs. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., wife of Brig. Gen. Mullins. Right, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wright whose parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert Lee Wright, have announced her engagement to 1st Lt. David Lowry Nell.

Weddings and Engagements

COL. and Mrs. Robert Lee Wright, now stationed Hq. Third Dist., AAF, Tulsa, Okla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to 1st Lt. David Lowry Nell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark C. Nell, River Forest, Ill., grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Lowry, Oak Park, Ill. The engagement is being announced on the Golden Wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Lowry. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Wright was graduated from The Principia College, Elmhurst, Ill., in June 1941, with A.B. degree, was an active member of many organizations. She is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Martha Reid chapter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieutenant Nell also was graduated from The Principia College, in June 1941 with a B.S. degree. He received training at Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., for the Army Air Corps and since November 1941 has served in Australia, India and China.

Miss Isabelle Edna Badger, daughter of Admiral Oscar C. Badger, USN, and Mrs. Badger, will be married Tuesday, 4 May, to Lt. John Powell Schroeder, USNR, in the Memorial Chapel of Walter Reed. Chaplain Robert J. White, USN, will officiate, and Admiral Badger will give his daughter's hand in marriage. Lieutenant Schroeder will have as his best man, his father, Mr. Harold Wilmer Schroeder.

The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Jane Austin, named for the celebrated novelist, with whom her mother's family was connected, and Miss Eleanor Schroeder, sister of the bridegroom.

The wedding, at the twilight hour of six-thirty, with the organist of the chapel playing soft music, is to be a white wedding, and the bride and her attendant maids will be all in white. The bride's gown is to be net trimmed with lace and a veil of Brussels lace falling from a coronet of rose point, once belonging to her great grandmother. She will carry white orchids and stephanotis. Her bridesmaids will wear frocks of white marquisette with clusters of shasta daisies in their hair and bouquets of the same.

Thursday afternoon, 22 April, at four o'clock, Betty Ruth Sandgren, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. C. E. Sandgren, of Maxson Place, New London, and Lt. Ernest L. Schwab, son of Mr. E. L. Schwab, of New York, were married at the Pequot Chapel, New London, Conn.

The ceremony was performed by Capt. J. W. Moore, (ChC) USN. The double ring ceremony was used. Bridal music was by Mrs. Beatrice H. Fliske.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white marquisette; her veil was of white illusion, fashioned to match the trimming of white ruching of the gown, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias, stephan-

otis and orchids.

Her sister, Joan Sandgren, attended her as maid of honor. Miss Frances Schwab, sister of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Raymond O'Connor, of New London, were bridesmaids.

The best man was Lt. B. D. Claggett, USN, and the ushers were Lieutenants J. G. Glaes, P. Glennon, G. Jacobson and G. Nace, USN.

Lieutenant Schwab is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1939.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. McCarthy of the Parkway Arms Apartments, Larchmont, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Norene Devereaux, to Cadet Clarence Walter Richmond, Jr., of the United States Military Academy, son of Col. Clarence Walter Richmond, USA, and Mrs. Richmond of Silver Spring, Md.

Miss McCarthy attended Mamaroneck schools. She was a member of Phi Zeta sorority.

Cadet Richmond prepared for West Point at Braden's, Cornwall, N. Y. He is now a first classman.

The wedding will take place in the Holy Trinity Chapel at West Point on 2 June, the day following Cadet Richmond's graduation.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Evans Kuzell of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maria Josephine, to Cadet Earl Oren Olmstead, Jr., United States Military Academy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Oren Olmstead of Muskogee, Okla.

Miss Kuzell attended Ursuline Academy, Cleveland, and was a member of the 1941 graduating class of Simmons College, Boston.

Cadet Olmstead will take up his duties in the Air Corps immediately following his graduation from the United States Military Academy in June 1943.

The wedding will take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Canfield Hopkins announce the marriage of their daughter, Janet Virginia, to Ens. Frederic Theodore Hansen, Jr., USN, on Tuesday, 13 April, at Eau Claire, Wisc.

Mrs. Emilie Cabanne Jenkins of St. Louis, Mo. and Hollywood, Calif., announces the marriage of her daughter, Emilie Cabanne, to Mr. Nicholas Christie Geankopolis, II, on Saturday, 24 April at Los Angeles.

The bride is the daughter of Col. John M. Jenkins, Jr. and the sister of Lt. John M. Jenkins, III, both of Fort Bragg, N. C. She is the granddaughter of Maj. Gen. John M. Jenkins of Washington, D. C. and of Mrs. Charles C. Crosby of Ashtabula, Ohio, and the great-granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. James F. Wade. She attended the Visitation Convent in St. Louis, and the Madames of the Sacred Heart at Menlo Park, Calif. For the past two years she has sung professionally.

The bridegroom attended preparatory school in Minneapolis and later the Roberts School in Istanbul, Turkey, and was graduated from the University of Athens, Greece. He then attended the University of Minnesota. For the past three years he has been with the Engineering Department of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

In the absence of her father, the bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Wm. Christy Cabanne of Los Angeles, at whose home the wedding took place. Only members of Mrs. Jenkins' family were present at the ceremony including: Colonel and Mrs. Austin A. Parker (Julie Cabanne), Mrs. Wm. F. Saportas (Frances Cabanne), widow of the late Capt. Wm. F. Saportas, Mrs. Charles Gratiot Cabanne, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Christy Cabanne.

Lt. Col. Raymond Gifford Payne, IGD, USA, and Mrs. Payne of Camp Haan, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Graham Payne, to Lt. Cartier Blackburn, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Blackburn of Evanston, Ill.

Miss Payne was graduated from Western High School, Washington, D. C., and

(Please turn to Page 1008)

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BUY WAR BONDS!

Posts and Stations

NORFOLK, VA.

29 Apr. 1943

Distinguished representatives of both the British and American governments, and officials of the Order of Cape Henry 1607 were entertained Easter Monday at a luncheon in the guild house of Christ and St. Luke's Church, preceding the ceremonies held in the church at 3 o'clock in commemoration of the earliest landing at Cape Henry. Among the guests were Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, minister to the United States; the Earl and Countess of Carrick; James A. Guthrie, British consul; and Mrs. Guthrie; Bishop William A. Brown; Chaplain Launcelot Fleming, R. N. V. R.; Admiral Manly H. Simons, USN and Mrs. Simons; Adm. Simons' aide, Lt. Comdr. Allan Davis, USN, Admiral Felix X. Gyax and Mrs. Gyax, Capt. H. A. McClure and Mrs. McClure, Representative Winder R. Harris, Brig. Gen. David Hardy, USA; General Hardy's aide, Lt. Harry S. Regnart, USA, and the Governor of Virginia, Colgate W. Darden and Mrs. Darden.

A group of officers entertained Wednesday night at a dinner given at the Officers Club, Naval Base, in honor of Col. E. S. Johnston and Col. E. N. McClure, USA. The dinner was preceded by a cocktail party and the guests, in addition to the guests of honor, were: Rear Adm. O. M. Hustvedt, Rear Adm. Stan G. Kirk, Capt. A. R. Early, Capt. C. G. Richardson, Capt. G. B. Dowling, Capt. W. B. Phillips, Capt. J. W. Whitfield, Comdr. L. T. Johnson, Col. E. C. Burkart, Col. L. B. Ely, Col. H. E. Smyser, Col. W. D. Paschall, Col. H. G. Johnson, Col. R. R. Loudon, Col. A. T. Knight, Col. J. H. Howe and Col. E. C. Day.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward J. Costello entertained Friday night at their home in the Larchmont apartments. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Francis Carroll, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Bradshaw Egan, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Gordon Perisho, Col. and Mrs. Leslie Narum, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. D. Dorris, Lt. and Mrs. Stanley Strong, Lt. and Mrs. Roy Norris, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Joseph McDonald, Mrs. Samuel D. Holderman and Mrs. Charles Broussard.

Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker were hosts on Thursday at a cocktail party given at their home on Maury Arch in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Coney who arrived recently from Panama and who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tazewell T. Hubbard, Jr., at their home on Redgate Avenue. Hours for calling were from 5 to 7 o'clock and the guests numbered thirty.

NAVAL AIR STATION, DALLAS, TEX.

26 April, 1943

Easter Sunday in Dallas saw the wedding of Miss Jeannette Eastman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Burns R. Eastman, of Pasadena, Calif., to Capt. Nelson Brown Palmer, of Tennessee. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. F. D. Hewitt, Jr. (Lt. (jg) ChC), took place in a suite at the Adolphus Hotel.

The bride, lovely in a trailing gown of white satin with a feathery veil of Heirloom lace and carrying a Prayer Book and shower bouquet of Orange Blossom and Gardenias, was given in marriage by Lt. Kenneth A. Morrison, U.S.A., of Fort Sill, Okla. The one attendant was Mrs. Melvin H. Warner, wife of Lt. Warner, U.S.N., and a sorority sister of the bride at the University of California at Berkeley. Captain Palmer had as his best man his brother, Mr. Vernon Palmer. His mother, Mrs. Nelson Peer Palmer, and aunt, Mrs. Dayton, wife of Col. Dayton, U.S.A., of Fort Smith, Ark., was also in Dallas for the wedding.

Following the ceremony a dinner for the family and immediate friends was held in the Century Room of the Adolphus. Lt. and Mrs. Hewitt entertained the wedding party at dinner on the night preceding the ceremony.

Frequently seen around the Naval Base during the past two weeks has been Norma Shearer, who was here in Dallas visiting her husband, Ensign Martin Arronge, at present in flight training. Mrs. Arronge made a brief appearance at the station theater where she was greeted with enthusiastic applause. She also spent an afternoon in the Sick Bay visiting with officers and men and was the

luncheon guest of the officers' wives at the weekly meeting of their Red Cross Chapter. To aid Dallas in its extensive Bond Drive, Capt. Marvin Shachster, U.S.M.C., gave a talk to a large and interested audience last week on his experiences on Guadalcanal.

An Easter luncheon and bridge party was held last Saturday for all Navy and Marine Corps wives in Dallas. The luncheon was held at the Dallas Athletic Club and about one hundred ladies were present. The efforts of Mrs. D. W. Williams, wife of Lt. (jg) Williams, who took charge of introductions and seating arrangements, contributed largely to the success of the occasion.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert D. Heintz, Jr., entertained a few friends for cocktails at their home on Easter Sunday afternoon.

Lt. and Mrs. William Wood, USN, are enjoying a few days of camp life in a cabin at Eagle Mountain Lake, a few miles from here, before proceeding to Lt. Wood's new post.

Lt. and Mrs. Freeman (MC) USN, are also on leave from the station for a few days, visiting their respective families in Chicago, Ill.

Still an object of great interest wherever her duties around the Station lead her, is Ensign Jane R. LaMunyan, W-V(8), USNR, first Wave to report for duty here. She has been assigned to the Personnel Office and her duty during the coming weeks will be to assist in making a survey of departments on the Station to determine the number of billets now filled by men, which can be turned over to enlisted personnel of the WAVES.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Cadet William Holliday, son of Col. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday of Baltimore, who is attending the Pennsylvania Military Academy, spent Easter week-end in Arlington with Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry O. Swindler.

Living up to its traditions for gayety and hospitality, old Gadsby Tavern in Alexandria, where General and Lady Washington often visited, is again alive with merriment. Officers from Belvoir, Gravelly Point, Quantico and other nearby camps attend Thursday evenings for the dances inaugurated by Mrs. Llewellyn Powell, who is assisted by Mrs. Horace B. Cook, Mrs. B. Carlin, Miss Ruth Bradley and Miss Loretta Galvin. This Officers' Club is open to all such but their partners, the girls of Alexandria and Washington come only by invitation, and must appear in formal evening gowns.

Yesterday in New York, with an impressive out-door ceremony in the Parisian-like court yard, 451 Madison avenue, former home of the late Mr. and Mrs. White-law Reid was turned over for the Women's Military Services Club, exclusively for the use of officers and auxiliaries of the WAACs, WAVES, SPARS, Women's Marine Reserves, Army and Navy Nurse Corps and feminine organizations of others among the United Nations. The stately mansion, home of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James was built in 1882 and remodeled in 1910.

The Junior Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society is sponsoring a series of re-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ceptions for Officers of the armed forces. Throughout the month of May they will be held every Saturday evening commencing at 8:30 P.M. at the Fairfax Hotel, 2100 Mass. Ave., N. W. Entertainment and refreshments will be served. All Officers are invited to be the guests of the Jr. JCRC on Saturday evening!

The Junior Council of the National Council of Jewish Women will give another of its series of informal parties for Officers in the armed services on Sunday evening, 2 May, at 8:00 p.m. in the Club Studio of the Hotel Fairfax, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. All officers are invited.

Miss Sheila Rogers, currently appearing at the Lotus Club, will entertain with singing impersonations. A varied program of entertainment will also be provided by the Volunteer Camp Show Unit of the Department of Recreation for the District.

Members of the Junior Council are the hostesses for the evening. Further information relative to these parties may be obtained from Miss Sally Lipchitz, chairman, at Hobart 4000, Extension 320.

BUY WAR BONDS!

Mrs. Augustine Francis Shea, wife of Colonel Shea, Air Corps, left Washington in March for Florida and has taken a house at 206 North Ocean Drive, Palm Beach. Mrs. Shea's two books, *The Army Wife*, and *The Navy Wife* were featured in two leading magazines recently. In the May issue of *House Beautiful*, a young Army bride is consulting *The Army Wife* under the feature article, "The Triumph of Little Things." The books were also featured on the cover page of *The American Home*, April issue. Her latest book, *The WAACs*, is scheduled for publication on 14 May, the first birthday of the Women's Army.

Nancy Shea's next book will be the companion book to *The WAACs* and will be entitled, *WAVES, SPARS and MARINES*. While in Florida, Mrs. Shea is writing a series of articles for a magazine.

Army Ration Credits

The War Department has issued Circular No. 100 to replace previous instructions concerning handling of ration credits for movements by train and for organizations messing at induction centers, reception centers and similar installations.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1006)

attended King-Smith Studio School of that city. Lieutenant Blackburn was graduated from Northwestern University in 1941.

The wedding will take place in the near future.

Maj. and Mrs. Edward A. Sterling, Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Louise, to Flying Cadet Robert Henry Hosek, 59th AAFPTD, on 3 April 1943 at Helena, Ark. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. Wm. S. McNair and Mrs. Wm. S. McNair of 372 Terrell Road, San Antonio, Tex. Cadet Hosek is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Randolph Hosek of Laredo, Tex.

Lt. Edward C. Smith, son of Col. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Smith of Fort Clark, claimed as his bride Miss Mary Adele Landreth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Landreth of Fort Worth, Tex., Sunday, 18 April, the ceremony taking place at the First Methodist Church.

The bride, attired in gray crepe trimmed with starched brilliant-studded lace, a matching hat and carrying a Bible topped with white orchids and showered with the butterfly variety, was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. A. Landreth, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Barbara Smith. Lt. W. A. Landreth was best man and the ushers included Lts. James Hickey and James Galligher.

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue, at Tenth Street, New York, Miss Jean Carol Bulick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carol G. Bulick of Forest Hills, L. I., became the bride of Lt. (jg) Parker Broadhurst Armstrong, USN, Saturday, 24 April.

Matron of honor was Mrs. Raymond M. Wasahaley. The best man was Lt. (jg) L. B. Green, and the ushers were Lts. (jg) W. L. Nyburg, T. E. Williamson, and Ens. R. E. Stark, all classmates of the bridegroom at the Naval Academy, class of '42, and also Lt. C. A. Wickham, Jr., USNR.

The engagement is announced of Miss Phyllis Tenney and Lt. Edward Cameron Tenney, USA, son of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Seward Tenney of Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J. The wedding is to be in June.

Her father is Col. Parker Gillespie Tenney, Commander of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Lieutenant Tenney was graduated from Harvard in '37.

AWVS Lunch Bar

The outdoor Lunch Bar for Army-Navy officers, enlisted men and civilian employees was opened 27 April in the park on Constitution Avenue next to the Munitions Building, by the American Women's Voluntary Services.

Mrs. John Reid is manager and treasurer. Her assistants are Mrs. R. V. Rutter and Miss Cora May Hutchison. Mrs. G. Howland Chase, Vice-president is in charge of the canteen. Mrs. David Washburn is Store-room supervisor, assisted by Mrs. E. T. Guest. Mrs. E. Jared Bliss, Jr. is Personnel Chairman with Mrs. Warner Snider and Mrs. Richard W. Miller as assistants. Miss Gretchen Simmons is in charge of Soft Drinks and Mrs. J. J. Glessner is in charge of the ice-cream counter. Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, Jr., is Chairman of Junior Aides. Mrs. Lorenzo Gasser, wife of General Gasser, Chairman of the Hostesses, assisted by Mrs. Timothy Keleher and by the wives of other Army officers.

Volunteers to give one or more days a week are needed. Apply to headquarters of the AWVS, 2170 Florida Avenue, N. W. or call Dupont 1478.

Ski Injuries Rare

A report to the War Department from the headquarters of the Mountain Training Center of the Army Ground Forces, at Camp Hale, Colo., shows that only 1.4 per cent of the ski soldiers suffered injuries during a survey period covering 100 days, and that in every case full recovery followed.

Names In The News

Brig. Gen. Frank Armstrong recently saved the life of a badly wounded navigator after their Flying Fortress had been hit by a shell in a raid on Antwerp. Capt. George V. Williams commands an American squadron flying British Spitfires in Tunisia.

Maj. Thomas L. Gaines is chief of the ammunition depot operations service in the British Isles which is reconditioning ammunition. Among troops specializing in this hazardous work are: T. Sgt. Floyd J. Skedd, Cpls. Richard Nebean, Maurice D. Slondecine, William Jacksonovich and Kayel Heine and Pts. Robert C. Lambert and Anthony J. Rimkunos, Jr.

Brig. Gen. William E. Lynd, leading seven heavy American bombers on an attack on a Japanese convoy northeast of Wewak, New Guinea recently, came in at mast height, hit a tanker and then, seconds later, a troop transport, destroying both ships.

Lt. Comdr. Roy E. Bishop, ChC, chaplain at a Marine Base in the South Pacific, succeeded in having 15,000 rats killed by the simple expedient of offering one stick of chewing gum to every school child who brought in the tail of a rat, and, after the 5,000th rat, an "incentive payment" of two sticks of gum.

Pvt. James MacArthur, nephew of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, is on duty in Miami Beach, Fla.

Capt. James G. Curl commanded the American fighter pilots who in 15 minutes shot down 58 Junkers 52s, probably destroyed another and damaged 28 recently in one of the great air victories of the war in North Africa.

Lt. Robert McIlwain, USNR, who is on leave visiting his family in Florida, described how his ship, carrying supplies to a combat zone, limped eighteen hours toward port with an unexploded bomb in the hold.

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Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ANDERSON—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 9 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Anderson, a son, Fred Perry Anderson.

BEAVEN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., 21 Apr. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William M. Beaven, a daughter, Helen Schuyler Beaven, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Donald B. Phillips and Col. and Mrs. Coleridge L. Beaven.

CADY—Born at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 29 Apr. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Francis C. Cady, USNR, a daughter, Frances Cowles Cady, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Grayson, USN.

CASSIDY—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, N. C., 15 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. P. F. Cassidy, Parachute Inf., a son, Patrick Thomas.

CHRISTENSEN—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 9 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. John M. Christensen, a son, John Moore Christensen, III.

CLARK—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., 8 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alan D. Clark, USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Sanford, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John E. Hatch, USA, and Mrs. Walter W. Clark and the great granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. F. McClachlin, USA, ret.

CLAVE—Born at Deaconess Hospital, Detroit, Mich., to Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Clave, Ordnance Tank-Automotive Center, a daughter, Linda Jane Clave.

COHAL—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 12 Apr. 1943, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Andrew B. Cohal, a daughter.

DAVIS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Apr. 1943, to 8.Sgt. and Mrs. William T. Davis, AC, Bolling Field, D. C., a daughter.

DUIGNAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Peter D. Duignan, AAF, a daughter.

ENGLANDER—Born at South Side District Hospital, Mesa, Ariz., 24 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Victor Englander, AC, Williams Field, Ariz., a daughter, Elizabeth Antoinette Englander.

ENGLUND—Born at Fairview Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., 10 Apr. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Philip J. Englund, Fort Monmouth, N. J., a daughter, Margaret Kirsten Englund.

FERRELL—Born at the Methodist Hospital, Hattiesburg, Miss., 19 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Lee F. Ferrell, MC, a son, Robert Lee Ferrell.

FOOTE—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, S. I., N. Y., 19 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Foote, MC, USN, a daughter, Mary Patricia Foote.

FRANKLIN—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 7 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. William Franklin, a daughter, Patricia Ellen Franklin.

FROST—Born at the Long Branch Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., 24 Apr. 1943, to Ens. and Mrs. H. Marshall Frost, USNR, a son.

FURPHY—Born at the Arnot Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira, N. Y., 22 Apr. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Foster LeRoy Furphy, USA, a son, Alan Palmer Furphy.

GAULT—Born in Dothan, Ala., 8 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert G. Gault, a son.

GEHARDT—Born at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Apr. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles Robert Gehardt, USN, a son.

GREGG—Born at St. Margaret's Hospital, Montgomery, Ala., 24 Apr. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Samuel W. Gregg, Jr., AAF, Maxwell Field, Ala., a daughter, Isabelle.

GRENI—Born at Holy Cross Hospital Salt Lake City, Utah, 18 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Grenig, Inf., a son, Jay Edward.

HORTON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Apr. 1943, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Charles A. Horton, ATC, a daughter.

JEWETT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Arno J. Jewett, IGD, a daughter.

KNOX—Born at Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, Concord, N. H., 24 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. Knox, AC, Stuttgart Army Air Field, Stuttgart, Ark., a son.

MARKEY—Born at Cleveland, Ohio, 13 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Leo R. Markey, of 117 Keesler Circle, Biloxi, Miss., a son, Eric Thomas.

MOHNEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Apr. 1943, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph K. Mohny, OD, Aberdeen Prov. Gds., Md., a daughter.

MURPHY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Murphy, OD, a daughter.

RAISIG—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Raisig, OD, Aberdeen Prov. Gds., Md., a daughter.

REED—Born at Providence Hospital, Columbia, S. C., 25 Apr. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Peyton D. Reed, a son, Peyton D. Reed, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Coughlin, CE, and of Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Reed of Athens, Ga.

ROBINSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Robinson, AC, a daughter, Nancy Kay.

SHANAHAN—Born at Alachua County Hospital, Gainesville, Fla., 16 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. William R. Shanahan, FA, a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth.

STEDMAN—Born at the Chestnut Hill (Pa.) Hospital, 15 Apr. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William Ellery Stedman, USNR, a daughter.

SWARTZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 Apr. 1943, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Harry Swartz, a daughter, Sgt. Swartz is on overseas duty.

TOLBERT—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., 26 Apr. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Sanford C. Tolbert, Inf., a daughter, Nancy Lee.

VAN DE VELDE—Born at Huntington Memorial Hospital, Pasadena, Calif., 13 Apr. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Robert W. van de Velde, Camp Howze, Tex., a son, Maxwell Murray van de Velde, grandson of Maj. Gen. Maxwell Murray, commander of the Southern California Sector.

VANDERVOORT—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, N. C., 13 Apr. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Vandervoort, Parachute Inf., a son, Benjamin Franklin, II, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Vandervoort, CE, Columbus, Ohio.

WHITLOCK—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, 18 Apr. 1943, to Ens. and Mrs. Willard Palmer Whitlock, 3d, a son, Willard Palmer Whitlock, 4th.

Married

ADKINS-BRUCKHEIMER—Married in Riverside Church, New York, 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Mildred Bruckheimer, to Lt. Jackson B. Adkins, Jr., USNR.

ALLER-VANHAGEN—Married in the chapel of Holy Trinity Church, New York, 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Claire VanHagen, to Ens. Rodney Goddard Aller, USNR.

ARMSTRONG-BULLICK—Married in the Church of the Ascension, New York, 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Jean Carol Bullick, to Lt. (jg) Parker Broadhurst Armstrong, USN, Class of 1942, USNA.

BERRY-WIGHT—Married in Winnetka, Ill., 23 Apr. 1943, Miss Margaret Wight, to Ens. Robert Lawrence Berry, Jr., USNR, son of the late Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Berry, USN.

BISHOP-SURLES—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Va., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Lillian G. Surles, to 1st Lt. Robert O. Bishop, QMC, USA, Camp Lee, Va.

BLAIR-SYDNOR—Married in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Va., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Rochet Raine Sydnor, to Ens. Thom Williamson Blair, USNR, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Roswell Hadfield Blair, USN, brother of Midn. Carvel Hall Blair, USNA.

BLANTON-HARDY—Married at Longwood, Farmville, Va., 20 Apr. 1943, Miss Sara Matthews Hardy, to Ens. Charles Armistead Blanton, II, USN.

BOWEN-MAGERS—To be married this afternoon, 1 May 1943, in Plymouth Church, New Haven, Conn., Miss Winifred Anne Magers, to Lt. Stephen Teiman Bowen, AUS.

BRENNAN-BROOKS—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Apr. 1943, Miss Evelyn Agnes Brooks, to Ens. Edward A. Brennan, USNR.

BROWN-BLACK—Married in Upper Montclair, N. J., 27 Apr. 1943, Miss Dorothea Black, to Lt. George DeWolfe Brown, Camp Ritchie, Md.

CARLON-BROWN—Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Binghamton, N. Y., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Audrey Brown, to Ens. Thomas John Carlon, USNR.

CARNEGIE-HERRICK—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y.,

24 Apr. 1943, Miss Florence Jane Herrick, to A. Cadet Thomas Morrison Carnegie, 3d, USA.

CLARK-PERKINS—Married recently in the Chapel at Camp Langdon, N. H., Miss Mary Emma Perkins, to Capt. Robert Evaris Clark, USA, Class of 1941, USMA, son of Mrs. Bert F. Clark of Washington and the late Comdr. Clark, USN.

COLEMAN-APPLEGATE—Married in Gainesville, Fla., 7 Apr. 1943, Miss Evelyn Applegate, to Lt. Lloyd Pennington Coleman, Jr., AUS.

COLE-SEAGLE—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Eleanor Robeson Seagle, to Lt. Harrison Wells Cole, AUS, Philadelphia QM Depot.

DEAL-COOK—Married in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Frances Cook, YIC, USNR, to James S. Deal, Y3c.

DIPASCA-McCULLOUGH—Married in the Church of St. Joan of Arc, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Virginia Marie McCullough, to Lt. Roger Francis Di Pasca, AAP.

DOBSON-JAIMET—Married in Hamilton, Bermuda, 27 Apr. 1943, Miss Margaret Mildred Jaimet, to Capt. Leslie Matthew Dobson.

DONOVAN-STINETT—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 26 Apr. 1943, Miss Daphne Stinnett, to Lt. Frederick Joseph Donovan, USMC, New River, N. C.

DUNCAN-STANTON—Married in Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Virginia Stanton, to Ens. Russell Pershing Duncan, USNR.

DUNTON-NISSELY—Married in New Brunswick, N. J., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Ruth Cushman Nissey, to Ens. Stephen Dunton, USNR, Northwestern University, Chicago.

FOWLER-MOORE—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Jean Louise Moore, to Ens. William E. Fowler, Jr., USNR.

GRANKOPIS-JENKINS—Married in Los Angeles, Calif., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Emilie Cabanne Jenkins, daughter of Col. John M. Jenkins, Jr., and sister of Lt. John M. Jenkins, III, both of Fort Bragg, N. C., granddaughter of Maj. Gen. John M. Jenkins, Washington, D. C., great-granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, to Mr. Nicholas Christie Grankopolis, II.

GIBSON-HIDEN—Married in St. James' Episcopal Church, Leesburg, Va., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Nelson Hiden, to Lt. John Aldrich Gibson, Jr., USNR, Daytona Beach, Fla.

GORE-CRUM—Married in the English Lutheran Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 22 Apr. 1943, Miss Betty Lee Crum, to 8.Sgt. William E. Gore, Camp Hood, Tex.

GOULD-PIERCE—Married in the University of Pittsburgh Chapel, Pa., 17 Apr. 1943, Miss Gloria Pierce, to A. Cadet Philip Gould.

GRANO-FISCHER—Married in Ocala, Fla., 10 Apr. 1943, Miss Dorothy Edith Fischer, to A. Cadet Ralph H. Grano, AAF.

HAHN-NEHRING—To be married this afternoon, 1 May 1943, in Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bronxville, N. Y., Miss Marian Ottilie Nehring, to Lt. William Reed Hahn, Cav., son of Col. Corman L. Hahn, Camp Claiborne, La.

HALL-McCANN—To be married today, 1 May 1943, in Midland, Mich., Miss Margo McCann, to Lt. P. Meredith Hall, Jr., Naval Air Arm.

HAND-PALMER—Married in the Calvary Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 25 Apr. 1943, Miss Nylene Adeline Palmer, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Vernon Theron Palmer, USN, to Mr. Leon Milton Hand.

HANSEN-HOPKINS—Married at Eau Claire, Wis., 13 Apr. 1943, Miss Janet Virginia Hopkins, to Ens. Frederic Theodore Hansen, Jr., USN.

HANSON-JONES—Married in the Westover Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Sudele Elizabeth Jones, to Lt. Daniel Philip Hanson, USA.

HILLIS-FORSANDER—Married at Norman, Okla., 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Elaine Forsander, daughter of Ch. and Mrs. J. Philip Forsander, USN, to Lt. Thomas Woodrow Hillis, USNR.

HINSHAW-BARLOW—Married in Elizabeth, N. J., 25 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Florence Barlow, to Lt. (jg) Joseph MacMillan Hinshaw, Jr., USNR.

HOFFEDITZ-STROTT—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Catonsville, Md., 17 Apr. 1943, Miss Hilda Marie Strott, to 8.Sgt. George Richard Hoffeditz, AAF.

HOGG-BALIS—Married in Coconut Grove, Fla., 24 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Eleanor Hawkes Balis, to Maj. Bruce Hogg, MC, USA.

HOLDEN-ARMSTRONG—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Mo., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Nancy Snell Armstrong, to Lt. Richard Cort Holden, USA.

HOSEK-STERLING—Married at Helena, Ark., 3 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Louise Sterling, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Edward A. Sterling, Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. William S. McNair and Mrs. McNair of 372 Terrell Road, San Antonio, Tex., to A. Cadet Robert Henry Hosek, 59th AAFST.

JOBSON-EVANS—Married in the Post Chapel, Blackland Army Flying School, Waco, Tex., 22 Apr. 1943, Miss Betty Jane Evans, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. N. C. Evans, to Lt. Walter P. Jobson, AUS, Fort Worth, Tex.

JOYCE-HOBBS—Married in Bethlehem Chapel, Washington Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 26 Apr. 1943, Ens. Rosa Miller Hobbs, WAVES, sister of Ens. Truman Hobbs, USNR, to Lt. John Howard Joyce, USNR.

KAUFMAN-MATZIOVER—Married in Baltimore, Md., 11 Apr. 1943, Miss Beatrice Matzlover, to Lt. Jack D. Kaufman.

KIEFFER-MANNING—Married in the Ocean View Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Patricia Louise Manning, to Ens. Robert Wayne Kieffer, USNR.

KUSSMANN-FERGUSON—Married in the Naval Air Station Chapel, Pensacola, Fla., 2 Apr. 1943, Miss Audrey Kathleen Ferguson, to Ens. James Elliott Kussmann, USNR.

LACK-ROSENBERG—Married in Las Vegas, N. M., 20 Apr. 1943, Miss Audrey Rosenberg, to M.Sgt. Elliot Lack.

LAWLOR-CORN—Married at Immaculate Conception Church, Astoria, N. Y., 17 Apr. 1943, Miss Nel Agnes Corn, to Lt. James Gerald Lawlor, AUS, Camp Gordon, Ga.

LEROY-PAGOAGA—Married in St. Francis de Sales Chapel, Riverside, Calif., 25 Mar. 1943, Lt. Mary Agnes Pagoaga, ANC, to Lt. Ted LeRoy, MC.

LEWIS-REID—Married in Our Lady of Victory Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 26 Apr. 1943, Miss Emma Elizabeth Reid, to Ens. Frederick James Lewis, USNR.

MACINTIRE-JACKSON—Married in the Naval Air Station Chapel, Pensacola, Fla., 27 Apr. 1943, Miss Ethel Marie Jackson, to Ens. Robert Steveling MacIntire, USNR.

MASON-HADDEN—Married in Newton, Mass., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Louise Gifford Hadden, to Ens. Howard Fitz Randolph Mason, Jr., USNR.

MCCROBY-BRANN—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Dorothy Ballard Brann, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Donald Weldon Brann, to Maj. Dorsey Elwood McCroby, Inf., USA.

McKELVIE-RITTER—Married in the Wesley Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Dorothy Janet Ritter, to Lt. Andrew R. McKelvie, AUS.

MENNEG-GARRETT—To be married today, 1 May 1943, in Washington, D. C., Miss Barbara Ann Garrett, to Lt. Paul Edward Menneg, USA.

MORSE-PORT—Married in the Fort George Presbyterian Church, New York, 18 Apr. 1943, Miss Grace Arletta Port, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Port, USCG, to Mr. Robert Reed Morse.

MURRAY-HAYEK—Married in the base chapel, Roswell Army Flying School, N. M., 19 Apr. 1943, Miss Helen L. Hayek, to 2nd Lt. Raymond E. Murray, AAF.

NAPTHALI-GARR—Married in New York, 18 Apr. 1943, Miss Grace Ruth Garr, to WO Herbert Allen Napthali, AUS.

NAYLOR-WEAVER—Married in the Chapel of St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 20 Apr. 1943, Miss Ann Weaver, to Maj. Hugh E. Naylor, Jr.

NEWCOMB-MENGES—Married in the David Adams Memorial Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 17 Apr. 1943, Miss Ruth Louise Menges, to Lt. (jg) Edward W. Newcomb, USNR.

NEWELL-WALKER—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York, 25 Apr. 1943, Miss Audrey Townsend Walker, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Samuel Sloan Walker, USNR, to Maj. G. Sealy Newell, USA.

NOVITSKI-RUDKIN—Married in Dwight Memorial Chapel, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 23 Apr. 1943, Miss Esther Ellen Rudkin, to A. Cadet Edward Novitski, AAF.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

O'LEARY-HERFURTH—Married in the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 26 Apr. 1943, Miss Helen Herfurth, to Mr. William Lee O'Leary, son of Mrs. Charles O'Leary and the late Comdr. O'Leary, brother of Comdr. Duke O'Leary.

OSWALD-SCOTT—Married in Christ Church, Pelham, N. Y., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Elmer Scott, to Capt. Telford W. Oswald, AUS.

PARRY-HIRSCHBERG—To be married this afternoon, 1 May 1943, in the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn., Miss Mary Louise Hirschberg, to Lt. William Malcolm Parry, AAF.

PEIRCE-WILLIAMS—Married in Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Calif., 15 Mar. 1943, Miss Beverly Baird Williams, to Lt. Walter Harlen Peirce, AAF.

PETERSON-CUTTING—Married in St. John's Church, Kingsville, Md., 9 Apr. 1943, Miss Ann Salisbury Cutting, to Lt. William Henry Peterson.

PETERSON-SHIFLET—Married in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Frances Shiflet, to Lt. Rodney Peterson, USNR.

PIDDINGTON-GOODWIN—Married in Short Hills, N. J., 21 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary James Goodwin, to Lt. Gilbert William Piddington, AAF.

PIERCE-PAXSON—Married in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Charlotte Sophia Paxson, to Lt. Gordon Hugh Pierce, USNR.

PORE-DYER—Married in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, San Angelo, Tex., 22 Apr. 1943, Miss Anna V. Dyer, to Lt. William Howard Pore, AAF.

POSNER-SEGEL—Married at Seattle, Wash., 4 Apr. 1943, Miss Miriam Segel, to S.Sgt. Daniel G. Posner.

POWERS-GUTIERREZ—Married at Elko, Nev., 15 Apr. 1943, Miss Aldeane Ada Gutierrez of Santa Barbara, Calif., to Capt. Alexander Samuel Powers, FA (Res.).

RACKLEY-SCHMIDT—Married in the Chapel at Fort Clayton, C. Z., 2 Mar. 1943, 2nd Lt. Joann Schmidt, ANC, to Maj. Peyton Rackley, CAC.

RANDALL-LEATHERBURY—Married in St. Michael and All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., 15 Apr. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Tyson Leatherbury, to Lt. James Iglehart Randall, USA.

RAY-STOWELL—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, 17 Apr. 1943, Miss Jean Stowell, to Ens. John Frederick Ray, USCGR.

REGNIER-BEINEIX—Married in Crestwood, N. Y., 17 Apr. 1943, Miss Edith (Peggy) Beineix, to CRM Glenn J. Regnier, USCG.

REICHEL-MORGAN—Married in the chapel of the Holy Spirit of Washington Cathedral, 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Marjorie Ann Morgan, to Capt. John Reichel, Jr., MC.

REYNOLDS-LYTLE—Married in St. James' Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Jean Fine Lytle, to Lt. T. Hedley Reynolds, AUS, Fort Smith, Ark.

RINEK-MITCHELL—Married in New York, 21 Apr. 1943, Miss Marlynn Mitchell, to Lt. Lorenz Williams Rinek, USA.

ROESSLER-KIMBALL—Married in Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 25 Apr. 1943, Miss Betty Kimball, to Lt. Frederick F. Roessler, Jr., AUS.

SCHWAB-SANDGREN—Married in the Pequot Chapel, New London, Conn., 22 Apr. 1943, Miss Betty Ruth Sandgren, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Sandgren, USN, to Lt. Ernest L. Schwab, USN, Class of 1939, USNA.

SKINNER-ROWE—To be married today, 1 May 1943, in Dayton, Ohio, Ens. Jeanne Rowe, USNR, to Lt. Carlton Skinner, USCGR.

SMITH-LANDRETH—Married recently at Fort Worth, Tex., Miss Mary Adele Landreth, to Lt. Edward C. Smith, son of Col. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Smith, Fort Clark, Tex.

STEWART-BERTLES—Married in Bruton Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, Va., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Mary Ann Bertles, to Ens. Potter Stewart, USNR.

TERRY-BRADY—Married in St. Barnabas Roman Catholic Church, Woodlawn, N. Y., 15 Apr. 1943, Miss Theresa Germaine Brady, to Lt. John David Terry, AUS, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

VAN DEVENTER-FOND—Married in Toronto, Canada, 21 Apr. 1943, Miss Helen Joyce Fond, to Lt. Cowell Van Deventer, USAAF.

VENTER-PROSSER—Married in St. James' Episcopal Church, New York, 28 Apr. 1943, Miss Edith Prosser, to Lt. Julian De Forest Venter, USNR, South Pacific battle hero.

WARE-DICKIE—Married in the Ridgeview Community Presbyterian Church, West Orange, N. J., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Jane Adele Dickie Seaman, USCGR, to Lt. John Herbert Ware, Jr., USA.

WARREN-LAMB—Married in Dayton, Ohio, 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Barbara Sue Lamb, to Lt. Myron W. Warren, AUS.

WEISS-FELDMAN—Married in Louisville, Ky., 23 Apr. 1943, Miss Barbara Jeanne Feldman, to FO Robert Weiss.

WHITIN-JACKMAN—Married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, Ill., 24 Apr. 1943, Miss Jane Jackman, to Ens. Welby Carter Whitin.

WOOD-DAVIS—Married in San Diego, Calif., 12 Apr. 1943, Miss Ann Shaw Davis, to Lt. Philip Emerson Wood, Jr., USMC.

Died

BOYNE—Died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, 23 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Florence C. Rodel Boyne, mother of Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, wife of Lt. Col. Campbell, Army Strategic Air Force.

CLARK—Died in Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 Apr. 1943, Robert Lewis Clark, son of Maj. and Mrs. Delbert Clark, USA.

FREY—Died in Baltimore, Md., 21 Apr. 1943, Mr. Walter A. Frey, father of Ens. Boyd G. Frey and Lt. Edgar G. Frey.

GLASS—Died at Fort Lewis, Wash., 8 Apr. 1943, 1st Lt. Gage E. Glass, Inf., NGUS. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Barbara Glass, c/o Maj. Philip Burgess, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., his parents, Col. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass, USA, Fort Lewis, Wash., and a brother, Lt. Col. Robert Glass, Armored Force, Fort Knox, Ky.

HANNAH—Died at San Jose, Costa Rica, 26 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Archer B. Hannah, wife of Lt. Hannah, assistant military attaché to the U. S. Embassy, Costa Rica.

HAYS—Died as the result of a heavy bomber crash in the mountains southeast of Princeton, W. Va., 7 Feb. 1943, Lt. Joe Hays, 5th Ferrying Group, El Paso, Tex.

HOEY—Died at Key West, Fla., 26 Apr. 1943, Capt. Granville B. Hoey, USN-Ret., brother of Col. W. F. Hoey, Manville, R. I.

HOPKINS—Died in Glen Ridge, N. J., 21 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Hart Hopkins, mother of Capt. Willard Hopkins, USA.

HOUSTON—Died as the result of a heavy bomber crash in the mountains southeast of Princeton, W. Va., 7 Feb. 1943, Lt. James D. Houston, 5th Ferrying Group. Survived by his wife, who lives at 1513 Park Ave., Omaha, Neb.

LACKLAND—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Apr. 1943, Brig. Gen. Frank Dorwin Lackland, USA-Ret. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, 30 Apr.

JENNA—Died unexpectedly in Columbia, S. C., 22 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Margaret W. Jenna, wife of the late William R. Jenna of Leominster, Mass., and mother of Col. William W. Jenna.

(Continued on Next Page)

SCHOOL and CAMP DIRECTORY

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Jenna, Inf., USA, now stationed in the South Pacific, and of Lt. Col. Russell W. Jenna, GSC, USA, Columbia, S. C.

McKENNA—Died at Freeport, L. I., N. Y., 22 Apr. 1943, Mr. Charles P. McKenna, father of Lt. (jg) Charles Nealon McKenna, USNR.

MURRAY—Died in Washington, D. C., 24 Apr. 1943, Mrs. Mary E. Murray, mother of Comdr. John P. Murray, USCG, grandmother of Lt. Wilson Murray, USMC.

PERRY—Died in Staunton, Va., 20 Apr. 1943, Brig. Gen. William J. Perry, retired officer of the Virginia NG.

PIERCE—Died as the result of a four-engined bomber crash near the AAB, Blythe, Calif., 26 Apr. 1943, S. Sgt. Willard R. Pierce, Milford, Del.

RICKELL—Died as the result of a four-engined bomber crash near the AAB, Blythe, Calif., 26 Apr. 1943, 2nd Lt. Edward C. Rickell, Detroit, Mich.

SHIMP—Died recently in North Africa, Lt. Mildred Shimp, ANC, a member of the Cooper Hospital Unit of Camden, N. J., serving in North Africa.

SHOEMAKER—Died at Jefferson, Mo., 26 Apr. 1943, Barbara Ann Shoemaker, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. L. Shoemaker, University of Indiana ROTC, Bloomington, Ind., and sister of Maj. R. L. Shoemaker, jr., Fort Sill, Okla., and Cadet Robert M. Shoemaker, USMA. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, 29 Apr.

THOMAS—Died at Pomona Valley Hospital, Calif., Mrs. Margaret Patrice Thomas, wife of Comdr. Olin Perry Thomas, jr., USN, sister of Lt. Col. James H. Donahue, Pasadena, Calif.

WALD—Died at Veterans Hospital, Bay Pines, St. Petersburg, Fla., 31 Mar. 1943, Lt. Charles Wald, USMC-Ret. Interment in National Cemetery, 3 Apr.

WALSH—Died as the result of a single-engine Navy plane crash at Inwood, L. I., N. Y., 26 Apr. 1943, Eps. Thomas Jacob Walsh. Survived by his wife, who resides at 236 Beech, 139th St., Belle Harbor, Queens, L. I., N. Y.

WHITING—Died at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 24 Apr. 1943, Capt. Kenneth Whiting, USN-Ret., on active duty

as commanding officer, US Naval Air Station, New York, brother of Rear Adm. F. E. M. Whiting, USN.

WILLIAMS—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Apr. 1943, Capt. Harry W. Williams, QMC.

YAMBERT—Died at Sawtelle Veteran's Hospital, 9 Apr. 1943, Otis Kemp Yambert, aged 68 years. He is survived by his widow and a brother, Capt. A. F. Yambert, USA-Ret., San Francisco, Calif. Entombment followed at Melrose Abbey Mausoleum, Santa Ana, Calif.

OBITUARIES

Capt. Kenneth Whiting, USN-Ret., aged 61, commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York, died 24 Apr. 1943, at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., after a short illness.

A native of Stockbridge, Mass., and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1905, Capt. Whiting was a pioneer in both the submarine and aviation services, and was one of the few officers to wear both the gold Dolphin of the submarine service and the gold wings of the Navy flier.

As an ensign in command of the submarine Porpoise in 1909, he was the first to demonstrate that escape from a submerged submarine could be made through a torpedo tube. For this feat, Captain Whiting became known as the "human torpedo."

Orville Wright taught him to fly in 1914 when he was ordered to the Wright aeronautical plant at Dayton, Ohio, and later he was in charge of aviation training at the Pensacola (Fla.) Naval Air Station.

He was awarded the Navy Cross for "exceptionally meritorious service as commanding officer of the first United States aeronautical detachments to reach France" during the first World War and the French government decorated him with the Legion of Honor, Rank of Chevalier. He also received the Victory Medal with Overseas Clasp and the American Defense Medal. He attended the Naval War College in 1932 and 1933.

He formerly commanded the aircraft carrier Saratoga and the aircraft tender Langley and in 1929 was chief of staff, commander of aircraft squadron of the battle fleet.

His wife Edna, his mother, two daughters and two brothers survive. One of his brothers, Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting, U. S. N., is on duty at sea.

Funeral services were held in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 27 April.

Among the honorary pallbearers were Under Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal, Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; Rear Adm. John S. McCain, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Vice Adm. T. T. Craven, retired, superintendent of the New York State Merchant Marine Academy at Fort Schuyler; Rear Adm. J. H. Newton, sub-chief of Naval Operations; Rear Adm. George Murray, Comdr. Samuel Gordon, Lt. Comdr. Henry F. Guggenheim and Capt. J. Stewart, ret. Others at the rites included Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Capt. Harold V. McKittick and Capt. William Bagley.

Mrs. Margaret Patrice Thomas, 35, wife of Comdr. Olin Perry Thomas, jr., USN, died in Pomona Valley hospital, Calif., after a brief illness.

Mrs. Thomas resided at 419½ North Second Ave., Upland, Calif., having gone there from Washington, D. C. A native of Sioux City, Iowa, she was married in 1932 in Chee Foo, China, when her husband was with the Asiatic fleet and her brother, with the Army, was stationed in the Philippines.

She is survived by her husband, who is at sea; her small son, Perry, III; her mother, Mrs. Mabel Donahue and her brother, Lt. Col. James H. Donahue, 541 South El Molino Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

PEOPLE all over the country have volunteered their services to the Locators, thereby a system of "Regional Locators" has been developed. When the plan is complete, there will be at least one representative in each state in the Union, and one in every community where Army wives are known to be congregating. These Regional Locators have proved invaluable already by sending in information concerning officers' wives in their vicinity, and by familiarizing themselves with local conditions, problems,

etc., so that this information is available on request. They also serve by publicizing the organization at nearby Army Posts and they stand ready to give all possible help to Army Officers' wives who may come their way.

We are still in need of Regional Locators in Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Anyone located in one of these states for the duration and able to help in this capacity, should write to Mrs. C. M. Cummings in care of The Locators, Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

We are searching for the following:

Mrs. Oliver M. Barton (Juanita) (Lt. Col., FA); Mrs. John B. Bennet (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Walter Bess (Ruby) (Col., AC); Mrs. Ernest H. Burt (Col., JAG); Mrs. Donald Cook (Alice) (Maj., MC); Mrs. John D. Cook (Mona) (Col.); Mrs. Virgil H. Cornell (Ruby) (Col., MC); Mrs. Fulghum (Lt.) (Originally from North Carolina); Mrs. Adna Chaffee Hamilton (Vivian) (Col., Armored Force); Mrs. R. L. Holt (Elizabeth) (Col. MC); Mrs. James Moniham (Louise) (Col.); Mrs. E. G. Plank (Doty) (Col., CE); Mrs. Herbert C. Plapp (Kay) (Lt. Col., FA); Mrs. Joseph H. Warren (Mildred) (Lt. Col., Inf.).

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

ON many a file card in the Searchlight office, we have made corrections as the owners sent us notice of a move to a new address, or substituted a permanent residence for a temporary. The staff is always glad to make these changes, so that information furnished in answer to requests is dependable and accurate. If you have moved since we filed your address a postcard will be sufficient, and we will bring your file card up to date.

We have inquiries for these addresses: Akers, Mrs. Frank, wife of Comdr., USN, '22; Berkey, Mrs. Russell S., wife of Capt., USN, '16; Bessman, Mrs. Edward M., wife of Lt. C., USN, '31; Boyd, Mrs. Walter W., wife of Lt., USN, '35; Brewington, Mrs. Carl W., wife of Capt., USN, '17; Charlesworth, Mrs. Stuart M., wife of Capt., USMC; Chillingworth, Mrs. Charles F., Jr., wife of Comdr., USN, '25; Corman, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Comdr., USN, '20; Crews, Mrs. Howard, wife of Lt. C., USNR; Custer, Mrs. Benjamin S., wife of Comdr., USN; Drain, Mrs. Nicholas A., wife of Comdr., USN, '23; Geiger, Mrs. Roy S., wife of Col., USMC; Hains, Mrs. Paul W., Capt., USN, '19.

Halsey, Mrs. Wm. F., wife of Vice Adm., USN; Hanson, Mrs. K. E., wife of Lt., USN, '37; Harper, Mrs. Frank, wife of Lt. C., USN; Herring, Mrs. Lee R., wife of Capt., USN, '20; Hill, Mrs. Geo. A., wife of Lt., USN, '34; Hooper, Mrs. S. C., wife of Adm., USN; Hopkins, Mrs. Norman, wife of Lt. C., USN; Hutton, Mrs. Lester, wife of Comdr., USN, '20; Johnson, Mrs. D. P., wife of Capt., USN, '20; Lentz, Mrs. August W., wife of Lt. C., USN; Mumma, Mrs. Morton C., wife of Comdr., USN, '25; Munholland, Mrs. John H., wife of Lt. C., USN, '32; Murray, Mrs. Homer S., wife of Major, USMC; McElroy, Mrs. Frank, wife of Comdr., USN, '22; McInerney, Mrs. Francis X., wife of Comdr., USN, '21; McKay, Mrs. Woodbury, widow of Capt., USN, '15; McMillan, Mrs. Ira Ellis, wife of Lt. C., USN, '30; O'Toole, Mrs. James O., wife of Lt., USN, ret., '31; Reifernath, Mrs. G. W., wife of Lt., USN, '35; Richards, Mrs. Wm. LeRoy, wife of Lt. C., USN, '32; Roberts, Mrs. W. H., wife of Capt., USN, '20; Royall, Mrs. W. F., wife of Lt. C., USN, '27; Ryan, Mrs. Thomas J., wife of Comdr., USN, '21.

Sauer, Mrs. Edw. P., wife of Capt., USN, '16; Shinn, Mrs. Herbert, wife of Comdr., USN(MC); Smith, Mrs. Eugene C., wife of Lt., USNR; Smith, Mrs. Gerald, wife of Comdr., USN(MC); Spruance, Mrs. Raymond, wife of Capt., USN; Stahl, Mrs. Paul L., wife of Lt. C., USN, '33; Steele, Mrs. James M., wife of Capt., USN, '16; Stiekney, Mrs. F. R., wife of Comdr., USN; Strothers, Mrs. Wm. J., wife of Comdr., USN, ret.; Summers, Mrs. Bruce, wife of Comdr., USN(MC); Thompson, Mrs. Harry L., wife of Lt., USN; Thorne, Mrs. Thos. S., wife of Comdr., USN, '20; Walton, Mrs. Lee, wife of Comdr., USN; Wentz, Mrs. Ned J., wife of Lt. C., USN(SC); Woods, Mrs. Edgar L., wife of R. Adm., USN(MC); Zeigler, Mrs. Samuel, wife of Capt., USN, '12.

Civil Air Patrol

By executive order, the President this week transferred the Civil Air Patrol from the office of Civilian Defense to the War Department.

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Capt. Robert L. Harriger.
Capt. Arthur E. Andres, New Guinea.
Capt. David A. Campbell.
1st Lt. Claude E. Clark.
1st Lt. Irving A. Erickson.
2nd Lt. Edward D. Durand.
*Sgt. Herman T. Shaw.
*Sgt. William F. Fale.
Cpl. Delos A. Leland.

Distinguished Service Medal

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, USA, CG, 2nd Army.
Maj. Gen. Jonathan W. Anderson, USA, as
CG, Inf. Div.
Maj. Gen. Robert Olds, USA, as CO, AC
Ferrying Command.
Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, USA, for
establishing the Armored Force School.
Brig. Gen. Paul McD. Robinett, USA, as
CO of an entire sub-task force, and sub-
sequently, as CO, Armored Combat Command,
Tunisia.
Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Seabee, USA, as C.
of S., Task Force and Division, New Caledonia,
as Asst. CO, Div., Guadalcanal, as CO,
detached force of Marines and Army troops,
Koli Point, and as CO, Div. in operations
against the Japs.
Col. Otto R. Stillinger, Cav., USA, as Ex.
Of. and Deputy Port Commander, San Francisco
Port of Embarkation.
Rear Adm. William A. Glassford, Jr., USN,
Gold Star, in lieu of second DSM, as head of
mission to Dakar.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Brig. Gen. William E. Lynd, New Guinea.
Following all members 9th USAAF:
Col. Keith K. Compton.
Capt. Lee C. Holloway.
Capt. James G. Kandararas.
Capt. Justus A. Emens.
Capt. Leander F. Schmid.
1st Lt. Llewellyn L. Brown.
1st Lt. William E. Keefe.
1st Lt. George A. Simmler.
1st Lt. Robert A. Maucher.
1st Lt. John Raymond Roche.
1st Lt. Ernest A. Miller.
1st Lt. David L. Sullivan.
1st Lt. Donald A. Ryden.
1st Lt. Wilbur R. Everett.
1st Lt. Leland J. Rath.
2nd Lt. Joseph H. Lindsay.

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S. Sgt. Donald P. Clarke.
S. Sgt. Arnel J. Canterbury, Jr.
S. Sgt. Leo L. Lesniak.
S. Sgt. Clarence E. King.
S. Sgt. Maurice G. Cecchini.

Navy Cross

Rear Adm. Charles H. McMorris, USN, as
CO, USS San Francisco, Battle of Cape
Esperance.
To following, all USN, commanders U. S.
submarines on war patrols, Japanese-controlled
waters:

Comdr. Jesse L. Hull.
Lt. Comdr. John R. Craig.
Lt. Comdr. William J. Millican.
Following Marines, Solomon Islands:
*Maj. Robert S. Brown.
*P. Sgt. Nelson Braithmeyer.
*Sgt. Daniel W. Hudspeth.
*Cpl. William H. Wolington.
*Pfc Herman F. Arnold.
*Pfc Jimmy W. Corzine.
*Pvt. George H. Grazer.

Silver Star

Following all North African theater: Maj.
Gen. Orlando Ward, Maj. Thomas O. Rooney,
Maj. Walter J. Bryde, 1st Lt. James A. Turner,
2nd Lt. George L. Davis, T. Sgt. Hugh
Sparks, S. Sgt. Frank L. Zimmerman, Sgt.
William G. Maddron, Sgt. Albert W. Brouillette,
Sgt. Paul R. Leavitt, Cpl. Lester V.
McPherson, T5 Lorenzo I. Alcock, T5 Jakob
A. Eldridge, T5 Armand L. Ferland, Pfc
James J. Dore, Pfc. George J. Chase, Pfc
Stanley Zak, Pfc Cornelius Walraven, Jr.,
Pfc Joseph F. Shepard, Pfc Roman R. Plest,
Pfc William Clifene, Pfc Homer H. Smith,
Pvt. Kullervo H. Lheto.

Following all 9th USAAF: Capt. Justus
A. Emens, 1st Lt. John G. Brennan, 1st Lt.
John H. Germeraad, 1st Lt. Paul Pestel, 1st
Lt. Henry D. Chism, Jr., 2nd Lt. Donald
Scullion, 2nd Lt. Harry J. Weiss, Jr., 2nd Lt.
Keith S. Callahan, T. Sgt. Clinton P. Merrell,
T. Sgt. Arvie D. Sirmans, T. Sgt. Richard
J. Haggerty, S. Sgt. Fred J. Best, S. Sgt.
Tom P. Rogers, S. Sgt. Tom F. Hamway, S.
Sgt. Edward B. Wiese, S. Sgt. Adolph Buda,
S. Sgt. Frank G. Yakimovich, S. Sgt. Clarence
E. King, Cpl. Herman A. Thompson.

Following, all Inf., Guadalcanal: *2nd Lt.
Leonard W. Ochs, *2nd Lt. John P. Stable,
*S. Sgt. Joseph E. Hill, *Pfc Everett W.
Hensley.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal

Following all members 9th USAAF: Capt.
Reynold A. Soukup, 1st Lt. William W. Hannab,
1st Lt. Richard E. Critchfield, 1st Lt.
Arnold W. Pasotello, T. Sgt. Kenneth R.
De Long, T. Sgt. Roger B. Clendenen, S. Sgt.
Francis T. Marchese, S. Sgt. Stephen Yokopio,
Sgt. Joseph H. Hart.

Air Medal

Following all members 9th USAAF: Maj.
Delbert Hahn, Capt. James V. Gillespie, Capt.
Merril K. Gordon, Jr., Capt. Joseph J. Kramp,
Capt. John K. Hall, 1st Lt. Wellington H.
Higgins, 1st Lt. Robert E. Longstretch, 1st
Lt. Charles A. North, 1st Lt. Robert V.
Abram, 1st Lt. William S. Stewart, 1st Lt.
Harold G. Wells, 1st Lt. Alexander E. Monwell,
1st Lt. Jack A. Smith, 1st Lt. Wilson
M. Chapman, 1st Lt. William L. Lewis, 1st
Lt. James A. Ordille, 1st Lt. Gilmer E. Mayfield,
1st Lt. Walter S. Flores, 1st Lt. Ralph
Hutchins, 1st Lt. James O. Britt, 1st Lt.
Luther M. Clifton, 1st Lt. Robert J. Nespor,
1st Lt. Samuel B. Bass, 1st Lt. Ovie D. Clark,
2nd Lt. David S. Watt, 2nd Lt. Guy O. Denton,
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Little, 2nd Lt. James F. Pullen, 2nd Lt.
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2nd Lt. Robert L. Eaton, 2nd Lt. William
J. Randall, 2nd Lt. Audis W. Hatten,
M. Sgt. Thomas O. Knifton, T. Sgt. Stephen
J. Roman, T. Sgt. James B. Williams, T.
Sgt. Joseph P. Rose, S. Sgt. Albert S. Romero,
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Following USAAF members, anti-submarine patrol flights:

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S. Sgt. H. D. Miser
Capt. R. W. Wightman
Capt. C. R. Porter
1st Lt. V. H. Kerr
1st Lt. W. D. White
Cpl. S. O. Niedweck
Capt. W. H. Lasseter
Capt. K. P. Murphy
1st Lt. C. S. Thompson, Jr.
1st Lt. G. S. Twigg
1st Lt. J. C. White
S. Sgt. F. E. Davenport, Jr.
S. Sgt. J. C. Milligan
S. Sgt. A. H. Burrow
S. Sgt. R. A. Peterson
Sgt. F. G. Zern
Cpl. W. A. Bohnenstiehl
1st Lt. J. E. Crane
1st Lt. K. R. Strauss
A. L. Lawrence
Cpl. B. I. Monaghan
1st Lt. C. R. Sloan
1st Lt. L. E. Wilde, Jr.
S. Sgt. P. D. Stamatelos
1st Lt. V. A. Dunham, Jr.
1st Lt. A. L. Majure
T. Sgt. P. H. Arnaud
S. Sgt. J. S. Joffrion
S. Sgt. L. D. McAdams, Jr.
Maj. J. J. Smith, Jr.
Capt. J. J. Mahoney
1st Lt. F. W. McKinnon, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Millin, Jr.
S. Sgt. T. R. White, Jr.
Sgt. M. Rayberg
Sgt. A. D. Taylor
Sgt. D. R. Wemette
Cpl. M. J. Whalen
Pvt. P. O. McGovern
1st Lt. E. J. Mullen, Jr.
Sgt. G. C. Martin
Sgt. R. T. Moore
1st Lt. J. T. Ruppen-
thal
1st Lt. H. C. Wil-
lams, Jr.
Cpl. D. J. Morris
Cpl. J. P. Paveja
1st Lt. G. E. Zahos
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Mrs. Philip F. Roach, wife of Captain Roach, District Coast Guard Officer, Twelfth Naval District, sponsored the Liberty ship Isaac Babbitt, when that vessel was launched at Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond Shipyard, Easter Sunday, 25 April.

Present at the ceremony were ranking Army, Navy, and Coast Guard officers as well as civilian notables.

The Isaac Babbitt, named after a 19th Century inventor and manufacturer, will be commanded by Lt. Comdr. G. W. Stedman, Jr., USCGR, of Ft. Worth, Tex., who formerly was captain of the steamship liners President Pierce and Santa Lucia. Executive officer of the ship, to be manned by the Coast Guard, is Lt. F. Scheidell, USCGR.

Comdr. Dwight H. Dexter, USCG, formerly in command of the Naval Operating Base at Guadalcanal and now Coast Guard Personnel Officer in the Twelfth Naval District, served as master of ceremonies.

A list of guests present at the launching follows:

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Gilbraith, USA, commanding general San Francisco Port of Embarkation; Col. and Mrs. William Henry, USA; Capt. and Mrs. Harold Gwynne, (SC) USN; Capt. and Mrs. California G. MacMillan, USCG; Comdr. and Mrs. Frank L. Austin, USCG; Comdr. and Mrs. S. B. Johnson, USCG; Comdr. and Mrs. Dwight H. Dexter, USCG; Comdr. and Mrs. A. Bayly Hayward, (MC) USN-Ret.; Comdr. and Mrs. Carl Guisness, USCG; Comdr. and Mrs. Paul B. Cronk, USCG; Comdr. and Mrs. Edward W. Holtz, USCG; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Foster, USCG; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Stewart, USCG; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ambrose Brown, USCG; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Her-

(Continued on Next Page)

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The President has officially judged strikes in coal mines as strikes against the Government, a precedent of first importance in this time of war. He so stated in telegrams to Messrs. John L. Lewis and Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers Union. Describing himself as a friend of the miners, he urged those who had abandoned work to resume it, and the men generally to continue to produce the coal so essential to the production of machines and weapons for the Armed Forces. He further served notice that as President and Commander-in-Chief he would use all his powers to protect the national interest and prevent interference with the successful prosecution of the war. Just prior to the President's message to the miners, the Man Power Commission announced a new plan regarding the freezing of men and women in their jobs. Also there was talk in Washington of Draft Boards being directed to conscript miners, who remained away from their jobs.

With the Mine leaders refusing to recognize the National Labor Relations Board and forcing that organization to put the wage dispute up to the President, the need of compulsory legislation was impressed upon Congress. In June, 1940, and again in December 1941, three days before Pearl Harbor, the House passed bills designed to prevent strikes. Administration pressure caused the measures to be buried in the Senate Labor Committee. The Senate last year passed a bill authorizing government seizure of mines and industrial establishments in case of strikes or lockouts, but on a "no strike" pledge which the President exacted from labor, the legislation was suspended. Now the Senate has determined to consider the bill anew, and probably will pass it next week. It would not be surprising should this measure be so amended in the House as to take away some of

the gains Organized Labor has made in the past decade.

In his telegram to the Mine Union leaders, the President permitted it to be inferred that he would depend upon the NLRB to determine whether or not the miners should receive a wage increase, and at the same time announced that he had directed the OPA to investigate charges that the cost of living has gone up disproportionately in mine areas. Thus hope is given to the miners that they will receive higher pay by government direction. How this can be reconciled with the anti-inflation policy of the Administration only the extent of the concessions to be made will indicate.

While the mine dispute was at its climax, the war bonds sale campaign was nearing completion with the prospect that the amount sought by the Treasury, \$13 billions, would be exceeded by more than \$2 billions. Less gratifying was the inability of the Democrats and Republicans of the House to agree upon a new tax bill. Both parties will present measures for debate next week, and a compromise doubtless will be voted on the floor. Whatever the character of the act passed, it will be considered carefully in the Senate and appreciably amended. It will be in the conference between the two Houses that the measure that will become law, will be drafted.

The Department of Commerce has issued a report of its economists forecasting enormous post-war markets which will assure post-war output that will ex-

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MERCHANT MARINE

ceed the best prewar year. The economists estimate that if the war should last through 1944 the amount of accumulated savings for spending should be about \$60 billions.

Merchant Marine

Announcement of the award of contracts for 929 merchant ships was made this past week by the Maritime Commission.

The huge order placed includes provision for 411 of the new design "Victory Ships" discussed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week.

Also ordered were 234 high-speed tankers, 247 Liberty ships, 27 C-2 cargo ships and 10 C-3 cargo ships.

No orders were placed for the smallest of the long-range cargo ships, the C-1, which was recently criticized in Congress as the least desirable of the types of ships now under construction.

The new Victory Ships are of approximately the same deadweight tonnage as the present 10-knot Liberty ships, but will be larger and substantially faster—attaining speeds of 15-knots with the new Lentz engine rapidly coming into mass production, and speeds of 17-knots with turbine engines which also are expected to be available in increasing numbers this coming year.

American shipyards will produce 19,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships this year, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the Maritime Commission, told the United States Chamber of Commerce this week.

This rate of 2,000 ships a year can be maintained, he went on, if steel can be made available.

Maritime Day
National Maritime Day, 22 May, will

this year take on a greater significance than heretofore, with the importance of the role of the merchant marine in the winning of the war more clearly understood by the public than ever before.

Issuing a proclamation calling upon all people to fly the flag on Maritime Day, President Roosevelt stated that "the support of our overseas forces and the rendering of aid to our allies depend upon the steady movement of cargo along the ocean tracks—a movement now maintained by the courageous seamen of our merchant marine in resolute defiance of the enemy above, beneath and on the surface of the seas."

Sponsors New Ship

(Continued from Preceding Page)

man C. Hogrefe, USCGR; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Hallenbeck, USCGR; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. David P. Marvin, USCG-Ret.; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. T. Wakeman, USN; Lt. and Mrs. William H. Maybaum, USCGR; Lt. and Mrs. Dirk Van Oort, USN; Lt. and Mrs. D. O. Dechert, Jr., USN; Lt. and Mrs. D. C. Waldman, USN; Lt. and Mrs. Garrett Welch, USN; Ens. Albert Edelman, USCGR.

Navy and Coast Guard wives present at the launching were:

Mrs. C. G. Carlson, Mrs. Max L. Murdock, Mrs. O. L. Downs, Mrs. J. C. Clark, Mrs. Carleton Mott and Mrs. Roderick S. Patch.

Prominent civilians, guests of Mrs. Roach, were:

Mrs. Charles Melrose, Miss Helen Melrose, Mrs. Everett Hepburn, Mrs. Caroline Frazier, Mrs. Jewel Ziegemeister, Mrs. Mary Waterstreet, Mrs. Robert Waterstreet, Mrs. Roland France, and Mrs. Yearsley M. White.

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Sees Sub Menace Lessened

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet, and chief of Naval operations, told the United States Chamber of Commerce in New York this week that while submarine sinkings will not be wiped out until the war is over he believes that the sub menace will "be under control within four to six months."

Addressing the same meeting, Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, said that the Army, instead of accumulating a surplus of munitions, is so far from its needs that it will not be able to furnish all troops with basic equipment until late next year.

Admiral King said that the situation in the Pacific is much better than a year ago, and that "just as we are confronted with the submarine menace in the Atlantic, so are the Japanese confronted with a submarine menace in the Pacific."

Within four to six months, Admiral King said, American losses should be reduced to such a scope that "we can stand them and still expand the war effort overseas."

"If we can reduce them," the Admiral said, "so that the spread between sinkings and construction of new merchant ships continues on the upgrade, we can say that we have them under control."

Admiral King cited five methods of dealing with the German U-boats:

1. Bomb the German factories and shipyards where the enemy builds its submarines.

2. Bomb the German bases where the component parts of the U-boats are assembled.

3. Bomb the bases to which the U-boats return for re-fueling.

4. Deal with the U-boats as they come and go in the Bay of Biscay.

5. Deal with the U-boats as they endeavor to attack our convoys.

Admiral King asserted that "there is no cheap way to win the war," and victory means plenty of hard work on the part of everybody—in the "services and elsewhere."

General Somervell asserted "there have been no huge accumulations of stores which could not be moved overseas."

"In point of fact," he added, "we are still not free from difficulties in providing essential cargo for the shipping which is available to us."

Widespread discussion of recent reductions in the production program for the ground forces, Gen. Somervell said, has failed to take into account that the action concerned future schedules, not current production, which is still increasing at a rate of about \$100,000,000 a month.

"Moreover, this rate of increase must be maintained through most of 1943 if we are to reach our goal," the general added.

He paid his caustic respects to "the drugstore admirals and the powder room generals," and said specifically:

"We are not neglecting the Southwest Pacific."

"We are not neglecting the submarine."

"We are not neglecting the civilian economy."

"We are not neglecting the rights of labor."

"We are not neglecting industry's rights."

"We are giving each of these, we think, consideration in its proper proportion and at the proper time."

"But the one thing above all else we do not neglect is the business of winning the war."

Overseas needs are being met, the general said, but we are providing our own troops in training this year with only a part of major critical items.

Fast U. S. Army Promotions

Representative Gene Worley (democrat) of Texas, asked the Secretary of War this week to explain why men in the Army still stationed in the United States are being promoted faster than those on the fighting fronts. Representative Worley was on duty with the Navy in the Southwest Pacific before being ordered back to Washington and Congress by the President last Summer.

"I believe that the boys who are on the fighting front, risking their lives are entitled to a great deal more consideration

when it comes to promotion than they apparently are receiving at the present time," he said.

Know Your Ammunition

North Camp Polk, La.—Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, lauded the 8th Armored Division for "setting a standard never equalled in the armored force" in a speech to officers and men of the division during a flying inspection of training here last week.

Recently returned from the African theater of operations, the Chief of the Armored Force advised the 8th to train now for the task to come. "I want to leave you these lessons" he said. "Learn them well. Be determined to kill; that's what you will be doing and sooner than you think. Know your ammunition; even in the front lines I saw examples of the wrong use of ammunition. Most important: be accurate. Don't sacrifice accuracy for speed in firing."

Sub Commander Decorated

His third war patrol, in which his submarine sank 20,700 tons of Japanese shipping and raised its total "bag" to 76,700 tons, has earned for Comdr. Henry C. Bruton, USN, a Gold Star in lieu of a third Navy Cross.

In addition to the 56,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping accounted for on its first two cruises in enemy-controlled waters, Commander Bruton's sub had inflicted severe damage on a 22,000-ton converted aircraft carrier. On his third patrol, his ship sank one 1,500-ton destroyer, three medium-sized cargo vessels, and one small escort vessel, to make up the total of 20,700 tons. In addition, damage was inflicted on a Japanese tanker of 9,000 tons.

Reports on Africa

American tank destroyers have done a magnificent job, according to Maj. Allerton Cushman, FA, just returned from three months duty in North Africa, but he stresses the fact that the campaign has been no "pushover." Major Cushman, an authority on tank destroyers, studied these units in action for the Tank Destroyer Center of the Army Ground Forces which is at Camp Hood, Texas, commanded by Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce.

"The Germans are just as wily and tough in armored warfare as the Japs are treacherous in the jungle," Major Cushman said. "They've had a good four years of all-out combat experience, and that fact alone gives them an advantage over soldiers new to battle conditions."

American soldiers have now overcome this German edge in experience, Major Cushman feels. "We learned the hard way, but we learned, and tank destroyer units have proved themselves by whipping some of the crack tank units of the German Panzer Corps," he asserted.

Bond Sale Ceremony

With suitable ceremonies, the Army on Monday, 3 May, will issue 350,000 bonds to personnel of the Army from its War Bond Office in Chicago.

Present on the occasion will be Maj. Gen. H. K. Loughry, Chief of Finance, and Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, commanding general, 8th Service Command.

The 350,000 bonds were purchased by those service personnel who had allotted in April, under the new Class B allotment plan which became effective 1 April, sufficient money to buy a whole bond.

The Class B allotment system replaced the old Class A pay reservation system which required much more bookkeeping and often caused substantial delays between the time a purchaser turned in his money and the time a bond was issued to him.

Sale of War Bonds to the men in the Army now exceeds \$21,000,000 a month, the War Department announced this week. About 60 per cent of all those in the service are bond buyers.

Air Indoctrination for USNA

Members of the graduating class at the U. S. Naval Academy will taken a ten-week aviation indoctrination course at

the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., beginning 14 June.

The new officers will not be taught to be aviators, but will learn the procedure of aerial warfare.

After completing their training, the men will be given two weeks' leave before assignment to duty with the fleet or the Marine Corps.

Allowances of WAVES, SPARS

In a lengthy decision, the Comptroller General has clarified the right of SPARS and WAVES to certain rental and subsistence allowances, and for the second time turned down the Navy Department's request that allowances be paid for dependents.

In his decision, the Comptroller, with thinly veiled sarcasm, touched upon ridiculous situations which would occur if a husband and wife, both in the service, were to be paid dependent's allowances for each other or for the same minor child.

Highlights of the decision follow:

Members of the Women's Reserve in the Naval Reserve and the Women's Reserve in the Coast Guard Reserve may not be paid increased rental and subsistence allowances or quarters allowance on account of dependents.

An officer, or enlisted man of the first three pay grades, is not entitled to rental or quarters allowance as with dependents where the only dependent is his wife who is serving in or with the military or naval services and is furnished public quarters at Government expense or is paid rental or quarters allowance in lieu thereof.

An officer, or enlisted man of the first three pay grades, may be paid increased rental allowance or quarters allowance on account of a dependent child, as defined in section 4 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, who does not occupy public quarters and for whom no public quarters are assigned, even though his wife is serving with or in the military or naval services and is furnished public quarters for her personal use.

The family allowance benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 for dependents of enlisted men of designated grades may not be paid to dependents of enlisted personnel of the Women's Reserve in the Naval Reserve and the Women's Reserve in the Coast Guard Reserve.

An officer of the Women's Reserve in the Naval Reserve or the Women's Reserve in the Coast Guard Reserve whose husband is an officer or enlisted man in the military or naval services is entitled to the statutory subsistence allowance in her own right, and if not furnished public quarters, she is entitled to rental allowance in her own right—except under certain conditions of field or sea duty—irrespective of any allowances to which her husband may be entitled.

An officer of the WAVES or SPARS whose husband is an enlisted man in the military or naval service is entitled to the statutory rental and subsistence allowance in her own right, even though the husband be entitled to a quarters allowance on account of his minor children or his dependents be entitled to the family allowance benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942.

An enlisted member of the Women's Reserve in the Naval Reserve or the Women's Reserve in the Coast Guard Reserve whose husband is an enlisted man in the military or naval service would be entitled to quarters allowance in her own right, if otherwise entitled thereto; and her husband would be entitled to quarters allowance in his own right, if otherwise entitled thereto.

Credit Concurrent Service

Ruling on the claim of Lt. Comdr. O. C. B. Wev, USCG, for increased longevity pay, the Comptroller General has held in decision B-32883 that he should receive credit under the pay act as amended for his four years at the Coast Guard Academy—not as a cadet, but because he concurrently held a commission in an Army reserve component. Service as a cadet, the Comptroller held, does not conflict with the service as a Reserve officer.

Service Press Conferences

Pleased by the insight which it gained in the operation of Washington's famed press conferences by having OWI Director Elmer Davis hold his conference at the Capitol last week, the Senate Judiciary Committee stated that it would have other press conferences, particularly those of the Secretaries of War and Navy, held before it.

Formal invitations have not yet been extended to Secretaries Knox and Stimson, but the former stated that he would be pleased to hold either his Tuesday

morning or Friday afternoon meeting with the committee looking on.

Mr. Stimson, who holds his conference on Thursday mornings, has made no comment.

Ask Decision on Retired Pay

The Comptroller General is expected to decide, within the next few days, a question submitted by the Navy Department as to the right of all retired officers to count for pay purposes non-federal National Guard and inactive Reserve service.

The pay act amendment of 2 Dec. 1942 provided that Regular officers on the active list should count such service for pay purposes and this act has been held (1) to entitle retired officers on active duty to count such service for pay purposes, and (2) to entitle retired officers on active duty to count time on the retired list for pay purposes.

Whether retired officers not on the active list may count this service for pay purposes is the subject of the pending question.

The act of 2 Dec. 1942 applies in its wording only to officers on the active list. However, the Comptroller General has repeatedly held that increases granted to the active list should be reflected on the retired list.

Two recent decisions along these lines are of special significance. One was the decision that retired first sergeants should receive pay of the first grade from the same date that active first sergeants were advanced from the second to the first pay grade. The second was that Army enlisted men retired under the 20-year physical disability law should compute retired pay on the basis of the rates of the 16 June 1942 pay act, even though the 20-year law specifically states that pay under that act shall be the average of the pay received during the last six months of service.

Letter to the Editor

Mail to Services

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your attention is invited to article entitled "Gifts for South Pacific," appearing on page 934 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 17 April 1943, particular attention being drawn to item No. 1 under the heading "Do send" and to the last sentence of item No. 2.

Postal regulations prohibit the mailing of matches or other inflammables overseas. If this statement could be corrected in a future issue, I am sure it would be a benefit to the public and to the Postal Service. Any action which you may see fit to take will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
Ernest J. Krueger, Postmaster,
Chicago, Ill.

Change Religious Book

Kenneth Leslie, chairman of the Protestant textbook commission to eliminate anti-Semitic statements in American textbooks, and editor of the Protestant, made public in New York this week a letter from Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) W. R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains in the Army, stating that arrangements have been made "for a correction of certain footnotes in the Catholic version of the New Testament distributed to the Army."

In his letter Chaplain Arnold said: "Your telegram to the President of the United States in reference to the footnotes in 'My Daily Readings From the New Testament' has been referred to this office for reply."

"Our attention was called to this matter some weeks ago and arrangements were made for a correction."

A specific footnote Leslie called anti-Semitic, read: "The Jews are the synagogue of Satan," which, he added, was at variance with the text of the same page, reading:

"And to the angel of the church in Smyrna write: Thus says the first and last, who was dead and is alive: I know thy tribulation and thy poverty, but thou art rich; and that thou art slandered by those who say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan," etc.

The testament, it was said, was designated, at the request of the Army, by Bishop John F. O'Hara, and the material was examined by an Advisory Board of 25 chaplains representing the larger denominations and including a rabbi.

President and Sec. Praise Service

(Continued from First Page)

visited Fort Sill. Other Posts included in his itinerary were those at Phoenix, Albuquerque, and Memphis.

The Secretary recorded himself as impressed by the intensity of the training effort as it is being carried out throughout the nation, and claimed it is far more intense now than during the last war. He declared that ineffectual methods of training have been put aside. Primary attention is being given to physical conditioning and, as a result, personnel are becoming harder and tougher.

At Fort Knox, the Secretary of War saw a demonstration of the use of medium tanks in mobile action during which full service ammunition was used and the ability of the tanks to maneuver in heavy mud was proven. This differed from a demonstration a year ago when less rain and mud immobilized the tanks in use at that time. At Fort Hood the most efficient use of the varying terrain is being made in connection with training personnel in the use of tank destroyers. The Secretary commented that the power of these destroyers, which he declined to identify, is terrific. The United States is credited by him with the development of this type of weapon. In a demonstration of the weapon with full service ammunition "the marksmanship was extraordinarily good."

At Fort Bliss the Secretary found the Cavalry force highly developed. There, too, a night demonstration was provided at the AA Center. At Fort Sill he was treated to a view of "the power of massed artillery fire that was terrific." Speaking of the desert-training area in Southern California, the Secretary said there is nothing soft about the training there. The terrain being like that in Africa, the training is markedly effective. In spite of the heat "the spirit of the troops is superior to that of troops in garrison."

The President's itinerary was as follows:

- April 14. Parris Island, S. C., marine base.
- April 15. Maxwell Field at Montgomery, Ala.; Ft. Benning at Columbus, Ga.
- April 16. Warm Springs, Ga.
- April 17. Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., WAAC training center; Camp Forrest, Tenn.
- April 18. Camp Joseph T. Robinson at Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Gruber, at Muskogee, Okla.
- April 19. Bomber plant at Tulsa, Okla.
- April 20. Monterey, Mexico.
- April 21. Naval air training center, Corpus Christi, Texas.
- April 22. Ft. Worth, Texas.
- April 23. On train to Colorado Springs and Denver.
- April 24. Camp Carson at Colorado Springs, Remington Cartridge plant, Lowry Field, Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver.
- April 25. Ft. Riley at Junction City, Kan.
- April 26. Martin bomber plant at Omaha.
- April 27. Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, Republic fighter plane plant at Evansville, Ind.
- April 28. Ft. Knox, Ky.
- April 29. Washington.

Troop Duty for Officers

Orders which will result in officer personnel replacements at the majority of military installations in the 3d Service Command have been issued by Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord.

General Reckord announced he had ordered commissioned officers of troop-duty age who have been on duty with the Army Service Forces to be returned to the Army Ground Force.

The orders, effective immediately, are in accordance with the new War Department manpower study.

Officers from the rank of colonel down to second lieutenant are affected. They were ordered to replacement training centers from where, after brief refresher courses, they will be assigned to units of the Army Ground Force.

Press Officers Confer

The Navy Department has been holding a three-day, six-session conference of Navy, Marine and Coast Guard public relations officers at the Navy building this week. PRO's from various parts of the country have attended, engaging in a discussion of past activities of the public relations division and mapping plans for service in the future.

BUY WAR BONDS!

Women's Grades Allotments

(Continued from First Page)

1,500 beds or larger which also serves as a training center—7 nurses; 1 major, 1 captain, 5 first lieutenants. (Additional bed capacity over 1,500 will determine whether additional captains and first lieutenants and any second lieutenants are authorized.)

Asst. Supt., ANC, port of embarkation and staging area—4 officers; 1 major, 3 first lieutenants.

Chief physical therapy aide or dietitian of a general hospital conducting training in these fields—1 captain, 3 first lieutenants, 5 second lieutenants, plus such additional officers in these grades authorized in accordance with bed capacity of the hospital.

Various Installations

Headquarters, Medical Service, Communications Zone (T/O 8-500-1)—1 major, 1 first lieutenant, nurses.

Field hospital (T/O 8-510)—3 first lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, nurses.

Hospital train (T/O 8-520)—1 first lieutenant, 5 second lieutenants, nurses.

Hospital center (T/O 8-540)—1 major, nurse.

General hospital (T/O 8-550)—1 captain (asst. supt.), 7 first lieutenants (chief nurses), 1 first lieutenant (head dietitian), 1 first lieutenant (head physiotherapist), 92 second lieutenants (nurses), 4 second lieutenants (dietitians), 4 second lieutenants (physical therapy aides).

Station hospital, communications zone (T/O 8-560)—Depending on bed capacity, as follows:

| Bed Capacity | 1st Lt. Chf. Nurse | 2nd Lt. Nurse |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 25 | 1 | 3 |
| 50 | 1 | 5 |
| 75 | 1 | 7 |
| 100 | 1 | 9 |
| 150 | 2 | 13 |
| 200 | 2 | 18 |
| 250 | 2 | 23 |
| 300 | 3 | 27 |
| 350 | 3 | 32 |
| 400 | 4 | 36 |
| 450 | 4 | 41 |
| 500 | 5 | 45 |
| 600 | 5 | 55 |
| 700 | 6 | 64 |
| 750 | 6 | 74 |
| 800 | 6 | 74 |
| 900 | 7 | 83 |

(One of the chief nurses, where more than one is authorized, is principal chief nurse; the other chief nurses are for the medical section, surgical section, operating room, neuro-psychiatric service, anaesthetists, or supervisors, as allotted by the hospital commander.)

In addition to the nurses, the following allotments of dietitians and physiotherapists are authorized for hospitals of 500 beds or more: 500, 600 or 700 beds—1 first lieutenant and 2 second lieutenants of each corps; 750, 800 or 900 beds—1 first lieutenant and 3 second lieutenants of each corps.

Surgical hospital (T/O 8-570)—5 first lieutenants, 55 second lieutenants, all nurses.

Auxiliary surgical group (T/O 8-571)—6 first lieutenants, 64 second lieutenants, all nurses.

Evacuation hospital (T/O 8-580)—5 first lieutenants, nurses; 47 second lieutenants, nurses; 1 second lieutenant, dietitian.

Evacuation hospital, semimobile (T/O 8-581)—4 first lieutenants, 36 second lieutenants, all nurses.

Zone of Interior

Allotments of nurses, dietitians and physiotherapists to the Army Air Forces, service commands and other zone of interior medical units not activated on tables of organization are made by the War Department.

The following standards are prescribed, however, to provide uniformity in numbers and grades of nurses in similar-sized station and general hospitals. These standards are to be considered maxima until the procurement of nursing personnel equals the Army's total requirements, but the War Department may allot fewer numbers and grades than are provided below. All of these allotments are based on permanent authorized bed capacity.

25-bed capacity—1 first lieutenant nurse; 3 second lieutenant nurses.

50-bed capacity—1 first lieutenant nurse; 5 second lieutenant nurses.

75-bed capacity—1 first lieutenant nurse; 7 second lieutenant nurses.

100-bed capacity—1 first lieutenant nurse; 9 second lieutenant nurses; 1 second lieutenant dietitian.

150-bed capacity—2 first lieutenant nurses; 13 second lieutenant nurses; 2 second lieutenant dietitians; 1 second lieutenant physical therapy aide.

200-bed capacity—same as 150-bed, with 18 second lieutenant nurses.

250-bed capacity—same as 150-bed, with 23 second lieutenant nurses.

300-bed capacity—3 first lieutenant nurses; 27 second lieutenant nurses; 1 first lieutenant dietitian; 2 second lieutenant dietitians; 2 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

350-bed capacity—3 first lieutenant nurses; 32 second lieutenant nurses; 1 first lieutenant dietitian; 2 second lieutenant dietitians; 2

second lieutenant physiotherapists.

400-bed capacity—4 first lieutenant nurses; 36 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 2 each second lieutenant dietitians and physiotherapists.

450-bed capacity—same as 400-bed, with 41 second lieutenant nurses.

500-bed capacity—5 first lieutenant nurses; 45 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 3 each second lieutenant dietitians and physiotherapists.

600-bed capacity—5 first lieutenant nurses; 55 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 3 second lieutenant dietitians; 4 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

700-bed capacity—6 first lieutenant nurses; 64 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 4 second lieutenant dietitians; 5 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

750-bed capacity—same as 700 bed, with 69 second lieutenant nurses.

800-bed capacity—6 first lieutenant nurses; 74 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 4 second lieutenant dietitians; 6 second lieutenant physiotherapy aides.

900-bed capacity—7 first lieutenant nurses; 83 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 5 second lieutenant dietitians; 7 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

1000-bed capacity—1 captain nurse; 7 first lieutenant nurses; 92 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 5 second lieutenant dietitians; 10 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

1500-bed capacity—1 captain nurse; 10 first lieutenant nurses; 139 second lieutenant nurses; 1 each first lieutenant dietitian and physiotherapist; 7 second lieutenant dietitians; 12 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

2000-bed capacity—1 major nurse; 1 captain nurse; 12 first lieutenant nurses; 186 second lieutenant nurses; 1 first lieutenant dietitian; 2 first lieutenant physiotherapists; 9 second lieutenant dietitians; 15 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

2500-bed capacity—1 major nurse; 1 captain nurse; 14 first lieutenant nurses; 234 second lieutenant nurses; 1 first lieutenant dietitian; 2 first lieutenant physiotherapists; 11 second lieutenant dietitians; 20 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

3,000-bed capacity—1 major nurse; 2 captain nurses; 16 first lieutenant nurses; 281 second lieutenant nurses; 1 first lieutenant dietitian; 3 first lieutenant physiotherapists; 13 second lieutenant dietitians; 25 second lieutenant physiotherapists.

Navy's Secret Ships

(Continued from First Page)

been very different if two of our newest, fastest and hardest hitting big battle-ships had not come steaming into action on the night of 14 Nov. to smash into bits a very surprised Japanese fleet."

The Under Secretary then carried forward his argument that the Navy must schedule all its own programs with a plea that no single program must be permitted to override any other war activity. Rubber Administrator Jeffers "has been very gracious" about giving way "in many instances" to demands of other programs, Mr. Forrestal declared, but he challenged the wisdom of permitting Mr. Jeffers "a claimant agency" for critical material to be "the arbiter over the supplies for all the rest of the claimant agencies."

The loss of production entailed by forcing plants making valves for the Navy to change over to production on a different order, was put at 5 to 10 per cent of total production in some companies.

"By a military decision early in 1942," he continued, "a new shipbuilding program of a most urgent character was superimposed on all existing war production, and the Navy was charged with the design, construction and equipment of a vast number of vessels within a very limited time. In order to rush that program to completion, the Navy was given by WPB the right to issue overriding directives—so-called PD637 forms—to get what it needed wherever and from whom it desired. And yet in spite of the fact that the total of this program was one billion dollars, less than four million dollars' worth of PD 637 forms were employed in completing it. We finished that program on schedule, but we carefully used our over-riding priority on only three-tenths of 1% of the purchase orders. And I think I can say without any boasting on behalf of the Navy that this was one of the most complex and difficult

jobs undertaken by anyone in the entire war program.

The Navy today urgently needs escort vessels. Indeed, the whole nation needs them because our ability to win the war depends upon our command of the seas. The Navy will get escorts in large numbers this year but it proposes not to get them at the expense of other parts of its program which it needs just as badly—destroyers, minelayers, aircraft carriers, cruisers, etc.

"Radar" Sees in Fog and Darkness

Development of radar was described by the War and Navy Departments this week in a joint announcement. The term "Radar" means radio-detecting-and-ranging.

The announcement states:

"Radars are devices which the Allies use to detect the approach of enemy aircraft and ships, and to determine the distance (range) to the enemies' forces. Radar is used by static ground defenses to provide data for anti-aircraft guns for use in smashing Axis planes through cloud cover, and by airplanes and warships.

"It is one of the marvels made possible by the electron tube. Ultra high-frequency waves travelling with the speed of light can be focussed, scan the air and sea. When they strike an enemy ship or airplane, they bounce back. Radio waves travel at a constant speed of 186,000 miles per second. Thus a small space of time is required for such signals to travel to a reflecting surface and return to a receiver, so that, with means provided for measuring this time interval, it is possible to determine the distance to a given target. Radars operate through fog, storms, and darkness, as well as through cloudless skies. They are, therefore, superior to both telescopes and acoustic listening devices.

"Radar is used for both defense and offense.

In fact, the British, who call their similar apparatus the radio locator, say it was instrumental in saving England during the aerial blitz of 1940 and 1941. At that time the locators spotted German raiders long before they reached a target area, and thus gave the RAF and ground defenses time for preparation. Since then Radar has stood guard at many danger points along United Nations frontiers and at sea, warning of the coming of aerial and sea-borne enemy forces, and contributing towards victory in combat. The new science has played a vital part in helping first to stem and then to turn the tide of Axis conquest.

"It was first discovered in the United States in 1922, when scientists observed that reception from a radio station was interfered with by an object moving in the path of the signals. Accordingly, a radio receiver was set up on the banks of a river and the effects of signal reception caused by boats passing up and down the river were studied. The experiment of installing the receiver in a truck was also tried, and it was observed that similar disturbances were produced in the receiver when the truck moved past large buildings. Development work was immediately undertaken so that the new discovery might be used for detecting vessels passing between harbor entrances, or between ships at sea.

"So far, it had been necessary to have the moving object pass between the radio transmitter and the receiver. This obviously limited the possible fields of application. In 1925 it was found that the surface of an object, or target, would act as a reflector of high frequency radio waves. In other words, the radio signals sent out by a transmitter could be made to strike a target, and then "bounce" back to a receiver. This made it possible to have both the transmitter and the receiver at the same location.

"By 1930, research engineers were able to pick up reflected signals from planes passing overhead. By 1934, they had developed a satisfactory means of measuring the distance between the radar transmitter and the target. Since then other advances in the field have been made, some of which, after the war is over, will undoubtedly contribute to the security and comfort of a world at peace.

"In order to prevent information which might facilitate development of radar from reaching the enemy through publicity originating in the United States, it has been decided that no further items on the subject will be released until the Army and Navy are convinced that the enemy already has the information from some other source."

Gen. Burns in Russia

Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, executive officer of the Munitions Assignments Board, arrived in Moscow 22 April with his aide, Maj. William M. Martin, and party.